PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,933—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1892.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead,
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	PENINSULAR	3015	1970	A. C. Loggin	24th Dec.
R.I.	SUTLEJ	4305	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st " 1892.
†*	ORIENTAL	6045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
R.I.	VALETTA	6919	1000	E. F. Briscoe	14th "
†	PENINSULAR	3015	1970	A. C. Loggin	21st "
R.I.	PEKIN	3009	750	E. Street	28th "
†	SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weigheli	4th Feb.
R.I.	ORIENTAL	6045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	PENINSULAR	3015	1970	A. C. Loggin	18th "
R.I.	VICTORIA	6926	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
†	SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weigheli	4th March.
R.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
					Tuesday 2 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
R.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weigheli	1st April.
R.I.	ROME	5845	18 0	A. B. Daniell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
					Tuesday 2 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
R.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weigheli	29th "
R.I.	VICTORIA	6926	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked R I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazgon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to Ghuts.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

11th Jan.
28th Dec. 24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	350	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,400	350	8th Jan.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 9, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec
ARABIA	3,560	C. Hillcoat	14th Jan.'93

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, December 16, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
12th Jan., 9th Feb., 9th March., 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec., 16, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 24th December, 10 a.m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 25th December, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 tons, on the 22nd December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st December, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3,307 Tons, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about 2nd January, 1893. The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 Berths, Punkhas, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried.
This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUNPOWDER,

CURTIS AND HARVEY'S.
Unequalled for Evenness of Grain.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Price—Nos. 2, 4 and 6 grain...1lb. tins...	2 6	2 10
Per Original Case of 25 lbs.....	52 0	58 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BREECHES.
ALL MATERIALS.
RIDING,
SPORTING
KNICKER.

THE STYLES UP TO DATE.

HOAR & Co., BREECHES BOMBAY. MAKERS.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).

ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.
FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months.
4½ Do. do. for 9 months. } Interest paid on 1st
4 Do. do. for 6 months. } July and 1st January
3 Do. do. for 4 months. } or at maturity.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.
PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.
6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.
Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Boletim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.

Comercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

WINES FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

PORTS.

Per Dozen.

	Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. ½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. ½ Bots. Rs. a.
Tawny Old Port	36 8	22 0	43 0	24 12
Superior Old Port	38 8	22 0	43 0	24 12
Fine Old Port	30 12	16 8	34 8	18 8
Old Port	28 0	...	24 12	...
Madeira	36 4	...	41 0	...

CLARETS.

	Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. ½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. ½ Bots. Rs. a.
St. Julien Medoc	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
Bordeaux	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
Petit Medoc	15 8	8 12	17 8	9 14
Superior Medoc	19 12	12 0	22 0	13 8
Chateau Lagrange	25 4	13 2	28 6	14 12
Chateau Larose	33 0	17 8	37 4	19 12
Chateau Margaux	36 8	20 4	43 0	23 0

SAUTERNES.

	Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. ½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. ½ Bots. Rs. a.
SAUTERNES.				
Haut Sauternes	28 4	19 4	40 12	21 8
Sauterne	26 4	14 12	29 12	16 8
Barsac	23 0	12 0	25 4	14 4
HUNGARIAN WINES.				
Carlowitz, Fine Old	26 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
Carlowitz	18 12	10 8	21 0	11 12
Funfkirchner	17 8	10 0	19 12	11 8
Somlauer	23 0	12 8	25 12	14 4

CHAMPAGNES.

Per Dozen.

	Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. ½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. ½ Bots. Rs. a.
Giesler's Extra Cuvee	70 8	40 12	79 4	45 12
Giesler's for India Brand (1884)	62 12	36 4	70 8	40 12
Pommery and Greno, Extra Sec	81 8	43 0	91 8	47 12
Perrier, Jouet's Finest Dry	60 0	35 0	67 8	39 0
Perrier, Jouet's Reserve Cuvee	68 0	38 8	76 0	43 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	80 0	42 8	90 0	47 12
Roederer's Reserve	80 0	...	90 0	...
Superior Sparkling Saumur	33 0	19 12	37 4	22 0

HOCKS.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
HOCKS—STILL.

Per Dozen.

	Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. ½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. ½ Bots. Rs. a.
Johannisberg	48 8	26 4	54 0	29 6
Liebfraumilch	37 4	19 12	41 12	22 0
Nierstein	33 0	17 8	38 12	19 12
Hochheim	28 8	15 8	32 0	17 6
Steinwein (Glass Jugs)	20 12	...	34 8	...
Geisenheim	25 4	13 4	27 0	14 12
Laubenheim	22 0	11 8	23 10	13 0
SPARKLING HOCKS.				
Superior	43 0	23 0	48 6	25 12
Finest Ehrenbreitstein	50 8	27 8	56 12	30 12
SPARKLING MOSELLES.				
Fine Sparkling	37 8	20 4	41 12	22 0
Superior Sparkling	41 12	22 0	46 4	25 12
Finest Sparkling Nonpareil	69 8	27 8	37 4	30 12

SHERRIES.

Per Doz.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Amontillado, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	41 0	49 8
Manzanilla, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "Perfect San Luca" Wine of full flavour and firmness	34 0	38 8
Golden Sherry, much admired	34 0	38 8
Old Dry Sherry, free from acidity, specially recommended	33 0	37 4
Vino de Pasto, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	29 12	33 8
Pale Dinner Sherry, in great demand as a good clear drinking Sherry	26 8	29 12
Extra Dry Pale Sherry	21 0	23 10
Light Sherry	16 8	18 12

BURGUNDIES.

BURGUNDY—STILL.

Per Dozen.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Chambertin	36 4	19 4	40 12	21 8
Pommard	26 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
Macon	25 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
Beaune	22 0	12 0	24 12	13 8
Chablis	22 0	12 0	24 12	13 8
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.				
Rich Sparkling Red. Per Doz. Pints only	25 4		28 8	

LIQUEURS.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS.

Per Dozen.

	Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. ½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. ½ Bots. Rs. a.
Benedictine	6 4	3 8	7 0	4 0
Celestine	6 4	3 8	7 0	4 0
Chartreuse, the Genuine, from the Monastery, Green	8 12	4 8	9 12	5 0
Chartreuse, the Genuine, from the Monastery, Yellow	7 8	4 0	8 6	4 8
Cherry Brandy, best Morella	3 12	2 4	4 6	2 8
Creme de Cacao	4 12	...	5 4	...
Creme de Noyeau (best)	4 12	2 10	5 4	3 0
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Stone Jars	6 0	3 4	6 12	3 10
Kummel Creme d'Allash (Riga)	4 0	..	4 8	—
Maraschino di Zara (the finest)	5 0	2 10	5 12	3 2
Peach Brandy	5 8	3 2	6 4	3 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S WHITE KID GLOVES.

Rs. 1, 1-6, and 2-4 Per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S WHITE DRESS BOWS, 4 and 6 As. each.
WHITE DRESS TIES, 6 As. each.
BLACK SILK AND SATIN BOWS, 12 As. each.
BLACK SILK TIES, 10 As. each.
BLACK SPUN SILK SOCKS, Rs. 1-8, 3-4, 3-8, and 4-8 per pair.
BLACK PURE SILK SOCKS, Rs. 8 per pair.
BLACK LISLE THREAD SOCKS, Re. 1-12 per pair.
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Rs. 1, 1-8, 2, 2-8 and 3 each.
COLORED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS IN GREAT VARIETY.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,

BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., beg to draw SPECIAL ATTENTION to the following necessary REQUISITES just imported for the Season:—

Christmas Cards, in Great Variety.	Muscatel Raisins.	Chocolate Cream.
Mistletoe and Holly Sprigs and Flags.	Almonds.	Sweets in Baskets and Boxes.
Crystallized Fruits.	Figs, Eleme.	Crackers, Tom Smith's.
Californian Fruits.	Barcelona Nuts.	Toys.
Dessert Fruit in Syrup.	Brazil Nuts.	Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.
Do. do. in Brandy.	Walnuts.	Stilton Cheese in Jars.
Candied Peels.	Cobnuts.	Huntley and Palmer's 'Xmas Cakes.
Mince Meat.	Nut Crackers.	Metz Fruits.
Plum Pudding.	Toffee.	French Sweets.
Raisins and Currants.	Butterscotch.	Oilmanstores of every Description.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Champagne.	Madeira.	Whiskey.	Hock.
Sherry.	Liqueurs.	Brandy.	Beer.
Port.	Milk Punch.	Claret.	Stout.

A LARGE SELECTION OF ARTICLES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS FOR ALL AGES, ARE NOW ON VIEW AT REDUCED PRICES.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA:—"Temple House," Camp, and Boodhwar Peth, City.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THACKER & CO., LD.

REMOVAL TO OTHER PREMISES.

CLEARANCE BARGAINS.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

WILL REMOVE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1893,

AND WITH A VIEW TO

REDUCTION IN STOCK

BEFORE REMOVAL WILL IN THE MEANTIME OFFER

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS.

For CASH PURCHASES on many classes of Goods, such as
FANCY GOODS of all kinds,
LEATHER GOODS, ALBUMS,
PHOTO CAMERAS AND LENSES,
GAMES, and a great variety of Sundries.

This will be a favourable opportunity for Libraries, to buy sets of Standard Books, Novels, &c., at Cheap Rates.

*** JUVENILE BOOKS. Many hundreds of BOYS' BOOKS, JUVENILE BOOKS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, and TOY BOOKS of past Seasons will be sold at the rate of EIGHT ANNAS PER SHILLING FOR CASH.

*** This opportunity will only extend to December 31st, 1892.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,

BEG to give Notice that their SHOPS at the FORT and at BYCULLA will be OPEN till 1 o'clock P.M. on SATURDAY, the 24th inst. BOTH ESTABLISHMENTS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th instant, but arrangements will be made for the execution of URGENT ORDERS and for attention to correspondence.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
8TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director ..... Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
" MISS DECIMA."
Miss Decima Jackson, aged 16½ ..... Miss Vera Patey.
FRIDAY THEATRE CLOSED FOR REHEARSAL OF THE PANTOMIME,
" ALADDIN,"
OR
THE LAMP, THE SCAMP, AND THE TRAMP,
Which will be produced on a scale of unparalleled magnificence.
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
ILLUSTRATING
THE FOUR SEASONS
IN THE HOME OF
FAIRY GOLDEN LOCKS.
☞ NEW AND NOVEL HARLEQUINADE.
ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24TH.

THE GAIETY THEATRE BAR
is under English Management.
ALL LIQUORS
Guaranteed Pure and at
HOTEL PRICES.
Aerated Waters of Messrs ROGERS & Co. on hand.

EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENTS
TO WITNESS
THE COMING CRICKET MATCHES WITH
LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.
A PLATFORM,
WITH RAISED SEATS,
will be set up on the
GYMKHANA CRICKET GROUND.

PRICES:—
First Class Seats, with Chairs, Rs. 5 for a Season Ticket (transferable).
Second Class Seats with Benches, Rs. 3 for a Season Ticket (transferable).
For Season Tickets, apply to—
J. E. MODY, Tea Agent,
Old Police Court Building, Horaby Row.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR
CRICKETERS.
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY!
REDUCED PRICES! REDUCED PRICES!!
FELTHAM'S CRICKET BATS.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
K. O.	"The Reliable" ..... original	15 0	12 0
No. 000	"The Special" ..... "	15 0	12 0
No. 00	"The Excellent" ..... "	12 8	10 0
No. 1	All Cane ..... "	11 8	9 4
No. 2	Solid All Cane ..... "	9 0	7 8
Youth's	Dovetail No. 4 ..... "	2 8	2 4
"	" No. 5 ..... "	3 0	2 8
"	" No. 6 ..... "	3 8	3 0
"	Single Cane Nos. 4, 5 & 6, Rs. 4-8, 5 & 5-8	4 4-8 & 5	
"	All Cane Nos. 4, 5 & 6, Rs. 5-8, 6-4 & 7	5 5-8 & 6	
Man's	Strong Practice X	3 0	2 12
"	Best Match	5 0	4 4
"	Single Cane	7 8	6 12
	CRICKET BALLS.		
No. 1,	Very best Match	5 8	4 8
No. 1*	" Catgut Sewn	6 0	5 0
No. 2*	Treble Seam Match	5 0	4 0
Composition	"Eclipse"	2 4	1 14
"	Patent No. 8	2 8	2 0
Common Red for Practice, No. 7		1 8	1 4
Treble Practice Ball		3 8	3 0
Youth's	Match Ball	3 8	2 14
"	Treble Seam Halves	3 0	2 8
"	Practice	1 8	1 4
Boy's	Double Sewn	2 4	1 12
"	Red Practice	1 0	0 14
	STUMPS OR WICKETS.		
No. 0	All Eng'and Match Stump ..original	7 8	6 0
No. 2	Superior Ash ..... "	6 0	5 0
No. 3	Best with Brass Ferruled.. "	4 4	3 8
Youth's	and Boy's 26 inch ..... "	3 4	2 12
"	" 28 "	3 12	3 0
Boy's	Polish 28 "	2 8	2 0
	LAWN-TENNIS BATS.		
"The Alexandra,"	Superior No. 4	7 8	6 8
	No. 5	8 8	7 8
The "	Handicap "	10 0	8 12
The "	Feltham " Patent	11 8	10 0
The "	Climax "	17 8	15 0
The "	Optimus "	17 8	15 0

23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & Co., } Fort, Bombay.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.

IN CONTINUATION of all previous Notifications published by us, we, the Undersigned, do hereby notify that in pursuance of the DEED of DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP, dated this Fifteenth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the Partnership Business carried on by us as General Merchants under the name style, and firm of "HADJEE TAR MAHOMED SALLAY MAHOMED and SONS" at Bombay, "HADJEE ESSA SALLAY MAHOMED and SONS" at Cochin and Alleppey, "HAJEE TAR MAHOMED HADJEE ESSA SALLAY MAHOMED and SONS" at Calcutta and Cannanore, as well as in the name or names of individual partners and in the names of paid Agents at other Indian Ports or places, either in the above names or in the names of said Agents has been DISSOLVED.—15th December 1892.

HADJEE TAR MAHOMED SALLAY MAHOMED (deceased) represented by (1) his son Hadjee Sallay Mahomed Hadjee Tar Mahomed by his Attorneys Hadjee Hassum Hadjee Essa, Hadjee Abdool Carim Hadjee Tar Mahomed (2) his son Hadjee Abdool Carrim Hajee Tar Mahomed (3) his grandson Hadjee Abdoorahim Hadjee Hamed.

HADJEE ESSA SALLAY MAHOMED (deceased) represented by his sons Hadjee Hassam Hadjee Essa, Hadjee Abdool Saccoor Hadjee Essa.

HADJEE SALLAY MAHOMED HADJEE TAR MAHOMED by his Attorneys Hadjee Hassum Hadjee Essa Hajee Abdool Carrim Hadjee Tar Mahomed,

HADJEE HASSUM HADJEE ESSA.

HADJEE ABDOOL SACCOOR HADJEE ESSA.

HADJEE HAMED HADJEE TAR MAHOMED, (deceased) represented by his son Hadjee Abdoolrahim Hadjee Hamed.

HADJEE ABDOOL CARRIM HAJEE TAR MAHOMED.

HADJEE ABDOOL SATAR HADJEE ABDOOL SACCOOR.

HADJEE ESSA HADJEE ABDOOL SACCOOR.

CASSUM and deceased HOOSEIN HADJEE ABDOOL SACCOOR (Minors) represented by their father Hadjee Abdool Saccoor Hadjee Essa.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to
S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

ANGEL'S
GALACTOGOGUE.

A most reliable Vegetable preparation, producing a plentiful, healthy, and natural flow of Milk in nursing women, when the Milk is absent, scanty, or insufficient. It enriches the blood, and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. Price 3s. 6d. and 6s., or Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

CAUTION.—When you require Galactogogue please ask "Angel's," and see that each Bottle bears a Trade Mark, without which none is Genuine.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION!
FRUIT LAXATIVE LOZENGES!

Exceedingly palatable Aperient ever made, suitable either for Children or Adults. A certain cure for Habitual Constipation, As. 12 per Bottle.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WORMS! WORMS!!
GIBSON'S SUGAR WORM CAKES.

Very palatable and unusually attractive, do not require a purgative, very effective in removing Intestine Worms. Decidedly superior to all other preparations of its kind. Per Packet, As. 8 only.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 24th, 26th, and 27th instant, these being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the COMMISSIONER of POLICE by Rule 4 of the Government Notification, No. 7091, dated 15th December 1890, Judicial Department, the space roped in on the GYMKHANA CRICKET GROUND will be reserved for the Police authorities to enable them to keep order from 10 a. m. to Sundown on the occasions of the several Cricket Matches, which are to be played between the 22nd instant and 4th proximo.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 21st December, 1892.

GOOD MORNING!
REMEMBER TO PURCHASE
YOUR
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS
AT
MADON, SONS & CO.,
Opposite Sirdar's Buildings,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
☞ "I really tell you Your Selection of Cards this year is far Superior to those I saw in Bombay."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CAPS, CUPBOARDS, &c,

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re "Pallonjee Cowasjee Patel, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., at Bazaar Gate, Fort (opposite the fountain) consisting hats, caps, cupboards, boxes, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY NEAR THE BABOOLA TANK.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Sallekhkhan, in pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale reserved in an indenture of mortgage, dated 3rd September, 1891:—

All that piece or parcel of Government pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 939 square yards, and entered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay for annual pension and tax payable to Government under No. 730, in the name of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Sallekhkhan, situated near the Baboola Tank, in Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, travelling from the Jail Road, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay within the then Registration sub-district of Mandvi, and now of Bombay, and the dwelling-house and out-houses standing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 22, and now under street No. 6 and ward No. 1450, and which said dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises front towards the west of said Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Sallekhkhan, and were and are now bounded as follows: That is to say, on the east by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, on the north by the property of Nusmoodin Tyabjee, on the west by the Baboola Tank aforesaid, within an open space leading from the said hereditaments and premises into the said Baboola Tank, and on the south by the property of Jamadhar Edeson bin Abdeolla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors to the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 22, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
" B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two "	Liqueur	" 34	"
Three "	do.	" 36	"
Five "	do.	" 40	"
Five "	Special do.	" 42	"

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three "	" 30	"

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
FOR SALE.

	1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
SPARKLING	36 0	39 0
STILL:—	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
BODENHEIMER	17 8	20 0
MOSELBLUMCHEN	20 8	23 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 8	26 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	29 8	32 8

Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
28, Medows Street.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co.	Oporto.
T. HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONZALEZ BYAS & Co.	Xeres De La Frontera.
BARKHAUSEN & CIE	Bordeaux.
HUNT, ROOPE, TEAGE & Co	Oporto.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE	Reims.
ARMANDE FRERES	Epernay.
JULES GRIMMOND	Cognac.
TOTTENHAM BREWERY	Tottenham Lager Beer
LOWTON & CARDER	London.
GRIMM & HOLTHUSEN	Bordeaux.
JAMES ROBINSON & Co	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BLACK & GAYFORD	London.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FROM
ABOVE FIRMS
TO HAND FOR
CHRISTMAS.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank), Bank Street, Bombay,
OR
MESSRS. DENNISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 491 High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MOFUSSIL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

PATRONESS:—LADY HARRIS.

THIS ASSOCIATION SENDS NURSES to all Parts of the Presidency.
Apply SISTER IN CHARGE,
Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NARONJEE MATHURADASS is NO LONGER in our SERVICE and that his connection with our Firm has CEASED and DETERMINED.—Dated Bombay this 20th day of December, 1892.

DOSSABHOY DINSHAW & CO,
Luckmidass Khimjee's Market.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING
TRAINING CLASS.
"GRAHAM'S" STANDARD AMERICAN PHONOGRAPHY and "PITMAN'S" SYSTEMS
BRIEF LONGHAND.

ALL applications for 1893 Sessions should reach this office on or before the 31st December, after which date no applications will be entertained.
THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co,
13, Hornby Row.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains of Friday and Saturday, the 23rd and 24th instant, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either book their seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate, or Grant Road Stations, or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Manager, Bombay.

It may be necessary as in previous years to run an additional Express Train on those dates, leaving Colaba 15 Minutes after the Ordinary Mail Train.

C. CROMMELIN,
For General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th December, 1892.

NOTICE.

I, THE Undersigned, by Caste Cutchi Memon, hereby notify that on the 14th January, 1889, I left Bombay for Singapore, where I have resided ever since, and that I arrived in Bombay on the evening of 17th December instant. It is alleged that before I so left Bombay for Singapore several Bombay Marwadi Money-lenders had obtained my signature to blank Promissory Notes, and that I signed the same in the name of "JOONUS HAJI MOLEDINA." As these alleged Notes were all void as being without consideration and to avoid any misconception on the subject, I hereby give notice that I have as from this day begun to sign my name as "HAJEE JOONUS HAJEE MOLEDINA SULLEMAN," and that all documents bearing the last named Signature will be considered as binding upon me, and that all documents not bearing such signature will be treated as null and void.

હાજી જુનશ હાજી મોલેદેન શલેમાન,
i.e., HAJEE JOONUS HAJEE MOLEDINA SULLEMAN.
Bombay, 19th December, 1892.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

"AT the instance of some of the Shareholders of the Corporation, a Notice of a Resolution will be brought before the GENERAL MEETING for dissent, having reference to the question of appealing to the Privy Council against the recent decision of the High Court of Appeal of Bombay in the Suit brought against the Corporation by Frederick Yorke Smith, Esq. A copy of the Notice of the Resolution can be seen on application at the Office of the Corporation."

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.
धी बॉम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, 1892, at 3 O'clock in the Afternoon for the following purposes:

I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 8th December 1892.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament and Codicils of SHA JAVERCHAND KARRAMCHAND, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

PURSUANT to "The Probate and Administration Act, 1881" and to "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of SHA JAVERCHAND KURRUMCHAND, the deceased abovenamed, who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 8th Day of September, 1891, and Probate of whose last will and testament with two Codicils annexed was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAVERCHAND PREMCHAND and GULABCHAND MOTICHAND, the surviving Executors therein named, are hereby required to send in full particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executors at their offices, Nos. 5 and 6, Sirdar Gunj, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 4th day of January next ensuing, and notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said JAVERCHAND KURRUMCHAND, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had Notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 19th Day of December 1892.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Solicitors of the said Executors.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890.)
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
CAPITAL—£1,500,000.
In 60,000 Shares of £25 each;

Of which 30,000 are A Shares and 30,000 B Shares. The whole of the B Shares are appropriated for allotment to Shareholders in the old Bank credited with £12 10s. per Share paid-up, and it is only intended to call up a like amount on the A Shares. Of the balance of £12 10s. per Share then remaining uncalled on both classes of Shares, one half, or £6 5s. per Share, is Reserve Capital only capable of being called up in a winding up.

The A Shares are entitled to a Cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, with priority in repayment of Capital, and to participate equally with the B Shares in any further dividend declared for any year after 5 per cent. for such year shall have been paid on the B Shares.

FIRST ISSUE OF 15,000 A SHARES.

Of which Shareholders in the old Bank have already agreed to take 7,033 Shares which will be allotted in full.

Payments to be made as follows:—

DEPOSIT on APPLICATION	£1 0
PAYMENT on ALLOTMENT	£2 10
" on 5TH JANUARY, 1893	£3 0
" on 6TH FEBRUARY, 1893	£3 0
" on 6TH MARCH, 1893	£3 0
	£12 10

DIRECTORS:—
SIR ALEXANDER WILSON, late of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., and recently President of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
ROBERT WILLIAM CHAMNEY, Esq. (Blyth, Greene, Jourdain & Co., 41, Eastcheap, E. C.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM LUNAU, Esq., 112, Cannon Street, E. C.
JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND, ESQ., } Directors of The Chartered
THOMAS SCOTT, Esq., } Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
BANKERS:—
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, 5, Princes Street, E. C.
SOLICITORS.—
CLARKE, RAWLINS & Co., 66, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E. C.
BROKERS:—
HICHENS, HARRISON & Co., 41, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
OFFICES:—
65, OLD BROAD STREET, E. C.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months ..... Rs. 26
Six Months ..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 0
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
S. HALEY & SON, LIMITED,
CLECKHEATON.
MAKERS OF CARDCLOTHING FOR WOOLLEN, WORSTED COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURERS.
DAVID SHAW & Co., Manchester, Oil Refiners and Manufacturers of Lubricating Oils.
ALEX. ROSS & Co., LONDON, S. E., Celebrated Double and Single Leather Belting, Roller Skins, Picking Bands, &c.

SAMPLES AND ESTIMATES FREE FROM
C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,
12, MEDOWS STREET.

NOTICE.—We are in no way connected with any other Firm trading under the same or similar name.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.
The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."
SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.
DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.
Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	6 0
12 " " "	5 0	12 " "	9 0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 2 0

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ N. B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

"TUG-OF-WAR."
GREAT BRITAIN VS. GERMANY.
JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. "ASIA"
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the Famous J and R Tennents' PILSENER BEER.
In cases of 2 and 4 Dozen Quarts.
ORDER EARLY FROM
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
44, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish New and Second-hand Carriages, by well-known Makers, of every description, such as Cane-shaped Landous, with Patent Hoods, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Elliptic Spring Victorias, Half Cee Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, and a Cabriolette, Sets of Four-in-Hand and Double Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.
Also the Property of Hon'ble Sir RAYMOND WEST, gone Home.
A Second-hand English-built Barouche, in very good order, by Windover. Price Rs. 800. And a Second-hand Circular Fronted Brougham, Price Rs. 300.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by no OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders, nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND..	" 3,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M 4,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure you should send for Prospectus and all particulars of different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	Rs.	7 7
At age 25	do.	"	8 5
At age 30	do.	"	9 7
At age 35	do.	"	10 14
At age 40	do.	"	12 11
At age 45	do.	"	15 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AT LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies, and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and further information, to—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed .. £8,486,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDIZE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods to Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured elsewhere Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS ...	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,239	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,088

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum Street.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,055
Bank of Bengal	40,000	600	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3:
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Ni.
Silver Shares	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	7·50	50	150	7½	185
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	335
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	153
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee & Surety					
Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	206
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	360	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Orient l Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	865
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,000	25	25		19½
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Curzetchee)	200	200'1	100	18 pr. ct.	205
Apollo	750	0/5	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhowruggeer City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Broach Gawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200		150
Bijoach City Press Co., Ld.				16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.i
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	130
Fort	515	2 500	2,500	Rs. 35	900
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475 x. 127½
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	131
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	63	52½ 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	92½
Motasil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	270
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 50	590
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	12½
Prince of Wales	100	550	500	Rs25 dvd	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	, 00	25	1,375 xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w.i
Sorab Woollen Mills	1 200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	237½
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970 d
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,945		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	50
Bombay Unlted	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,130
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	740
Colaba Land & S. Mill	4,000	700		12½	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	430
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	775
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	960
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs.	685
Hyderabad Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500		640
James Greaves	1,100	1,000	1,000		1,095
Jaffer Ali	800	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	500	Nil	340
Jewraz Baboo	1,000	1,000	1,000	12½	210
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	40	835
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	30	680
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	730
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 20	525
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15 pr. ct.	181
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	700
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Mahaluxmee	900	1,000	1,000	500	2,365
ahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	Nil	850
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	15 pr. ct.	475
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Rs. 70	1,517½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	6	132½
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	70	1,850 xd.
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	pa
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 20	52
Praidamji Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	465
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,275
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	655
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,125
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	0	1,230
Southern India	1,000	500	500	1yr. rs. 60	510
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	Nil	172½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	235
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	12½	220
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	20	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	480
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	15	500
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	375
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	740
				...	610
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. Consol dated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. ew	£18				
Share	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-1	
China Leaf	"	25-14	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25'4	"
Do. do. new	"	25	"
Australia do.	"	25-14	
Bombay do.	"	25-12	
English Sovereigns	"	16-5	
Do. Dreazos	"	16-3	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolus Dollars	"	220	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222-4	
Five-Francs	"	220	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Lord Hawke's Team vs. the Parsees, 11 a.m.
Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Back Bay Baths, Bunder Cup Race.
Prize Distribution St. Peter's School, Mazagon, 5-30 p.m.
Bazaar, European General Hospital.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi, &c.; Afrikander (s), Antwerp; Worsley Hall (s), Liverpool; and Bombay (s), Hamburg.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kalinadi entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s.s. Ponani yesterday; and the s.s. Africander left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Gwalior entered and the s.s. Worseley Hall left the dock yesterday.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE OFFICE.—This Assurance Company has just issued its useful almanac which is well-printed in clear plain figures.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Victoria Gardens, on Saturday, the 24th instant, commencing from 5 p.m. instead of playing at the Esplanade this evening.

THE POLICE AND THE CRICKET MATCH.—It is notified by the Commissioner of Police that the space roped in on the Gymkhana Cricket Ground will be reserved for the police authorities to enable them to keep order from 10 a.m. to sun-down on the occasions of the several cricket matches, which are to be played between the 22nd instant and 5th proximo.

MUSIC ON THE GYMKHANA GROUND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the cricket match Gymkhana Ground, to-day, at 3-30 p.m., the following programme:—

Dance	Lilliputienne	Kottaun.
Overture	Le Duc D'Olonne	Auber.
Reminiscences of the Gaiety		Lutz.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan.
Valse	Special Berichte	Czibulka.
Galop	Vivacite	Coraggio.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-30 p.m.:—

The Watch on the Donan March		Fiehrer
Introduction and Bride Chorus of the third Act from Logengrin		Fr. Liszt.
Valse	Braganza	Godfrey.
Paraphrase	Home, Sweet Home	Nehl.
Musical Reminiscences	Potpourie	Curth
Ulan Call		Eilenberg.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A THEATRICAL TREAT.—A remarkable theatrical company, entitled the D'Ensem and Doyle troup, arrived in Ceylon the other day, *en route* to America, via India, and gave a performance in Ceylon which excited unbounded admiration among the artists, and Mr. D'Ensem, a splendid baritone, sang several songs to illustrate some marvellous sceneseopic pictures, and Miss Bessie Doyle is a great violin virtuoso from the Leipzig Conservatorium, and shares with Lady Halle the distinction of being the greatest lady violinist in the world. Altogether the company is the most unique one that has visited the East. They travel under the direction of a well-known Melbourne manager, Mr. James Macmahon, who also operates on Edison's latest phonograph.

THE BENI-ISRAEL CULTURE SOCIETY.—In celebration of the fourth anniversary of the society, a magic lantern, showing some astronomical and biblical views, was exhibited, on Saturday evening last, by Rev. J. H. Lord, one of the patrons of the Society. A large number of people attended, who greatly appreciated the display. On Sunday, the 18th instant, the annual report of the Society was read by the secretary, showing the progress it had made during the last two years. After the report, several speeches were made by Messrs. Kirlosker, Rev. J. H. Lord, and others. The chairman, Professor N. G. Velinker, M.A., LL.B., addressed the meeting at some length dwelling upon the advantages of the Society, the Library, and the Reading Room, it had opened. On Monday, the 19th instant, a lecture on temperance was delivered by Mr. Yeshwant Jivaj Dabir, the public lecturer of the Indian Temperance Association, before a very large audience under the auspices of the Jewish Temperance Association, a branch of the above Society. At the close of the meeting, nine new members signed the pledge.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

MORTGAGE OF THE "GRANT BUILDINGS."

NAWAB JAMADAR MAHOMED KAMAL KHAN VS. SIRDAR ABDOOL HAK.

The plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,653-14-6, overpaid to the defendant for interest at the rate of 8 annas per cent. per mensem on the amount of four lakhs of rupees borrowed by the plaintiff from the defendant.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshawr, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford. Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff in the plaint filed through his constituted attorney. Mr. Edward Gregory Cabral, stated that by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th of April, 1888, he mortgaged to the defendant his property, known as "Grant Buildings," situated at Lower Colaba, in Bombay, for a sum of four lakhs of rupees. Sometime ago disputes and differences arose between the parties as to the amount of interest due by the plaintiff to the defendant, and the former was about to file a suit in the High Court of Bombay against the defendant for the redemption of the mortgaged property, when an arrangement was come to between them, and the disputes that had arisen were amicably settled. The terms of the arrangement were reduced to writing on the 26th of June last. By that writing it was agreed that the defendant should re-convey the property to the plaintiff on receiving the sum of four lakh of rupees with interest thereon at the rate of 8 annas per cent. per mensem from the day of mortgage up to the 23rd of June, 1892, and a further sum of Rs. 5,500. But when the property was re-conveyed to the plaintiff, the defendant, contrary to the arrangement, insisted on his being paid interest on the sum of four lakhs of rupees up to the 13th of July last instead of 23rd June. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant refused to re-convey the property to him if he did not pay the further sum of interest. The plaintiff was compelled to pay the interest up to the 13th of July last, but he made the payment under protest and without prejudice. The plaintiff had called upon the defendant to repay him the sum of Rs. 1,653-14-6, so overpaid for interest, but the defendant had failed to do so, and hence the suit. The plaintiff prayed for judgment against the defendant for Rs. 1,653-14-6, together with Rs. 30-15-7. interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, from the 13th of July last and the costs of the suit.

From the agreement, it appeared that the plaintiff tendered a sum of Rs. 4,13,000 to the defendant to redeem his property from the defendant, who refused to accept the amount, stating that the original sum of four lakhs of rupees was for some time past lying idle in the bank, and, therefore, he had suffered a loss of about five thousand rupees in respect of interest. He also stated that after the completion of the period fixed for the redemption of the mortgage, the monthly payment of interest was to be calculated at the rate of twelve annas per cent. The original sum and the interest, which were required to be paid, therefore, exceeded the sum tendered by the plaintiff. On account of this dispute the plaintiff was to file a suit in the High Court against the defendant in order to make him give up the possession of the "Grant Buildings," but in consequence of the agreement in question the suit was abandoned. The defendant agreed to give up possession of the building on receiving four lakhs of rupees with interest thereon in addition to a sum of Rs. 5,500. The plaintiff stated that the interest was to be calculated up to the 26th of June, 1892, and whatever money might be realised from the rent of the building in question was to be given to the plaintiff. The defendant was to give up possession on receiving the amount.

Mr. Russell, for the defendant, raised the following issues: Whether it was agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant to pay interest as mentioned in the plaint; whether the plaintiff agreed to pay the mortgage moneys and interest thereon on the 27th of June, 1892; whether the plaintiff created a breach of such agreement, if any; whether the plaintiff paid interest up to the 13th of July last under protest as alleged in the plaint; whether the defendant was not entitled to interest up to the 13th of July, 1892; and whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover the amount claimed or any part thereof.

The evidence in the case was heard during the day.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, FARRINGDON ROAD, London, England.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at a sitting of the court, and disposed of the following matters yesterday:—

RE COWASJEE NASSARWANJEE KATRAK.

Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, for the insolvent, appeared to show cause against a rule "nisi" taken out by a creditor, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed with his petition. Mr. Manker appeared in support of the rule.

Mr. Jardine said that his client had settled with all his creditors, who had signed a deed of composition. The opposing creditor was one of those who had signed the deed, but he now refused to abide by it. The learned counsel applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition.

Mr. Manker said his client had signed the deed on the understanding that the other creditors should also sign it. He was informed that some of the creditors, and particularly one Soma Jassa had refused to sign, and consequently the signature was not binding on the part of the learned counsel's client.

After some further discussion, his lordship discharged the rule with costs, granting to the insolvent a rule requiring his creditors to show cause why he should not be allowed to withdraw his petition.

RE ABDULLA HASSAN JEWABHOY.

Mr. Vicajee, for the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" requiring the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order in the case should not be revoked. The insolvent had settled with all his creditors. His lordship granted the application.

RE NANABHAI VISHWANATH.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and for an extension of the interim order for three months. The application was granted.

RE HAJEE SIDIK HAJEE JAN MAHOMED.

Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for the examination of the insolvent and one Hajee Jan Hajee Joosub under Section 36 of the Act. His lordship granted the application, fixing the examination for the 25th January next.

RE PALLONJEE COWASJEE PADAR.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE GOVINDJEE VALLABHDAS.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the creditor, asked for a postponement of the hearing of the rule nisi requiring the insolvent to show cause why the name of the opposing creditor should not be entered in the schedule. With the consent of Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvent, the hearing was postponed until after the vacation.

RE SHIVSHANKER GOPALJEE.

Mr. Vicajee, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the rule "nisi," granted in October last by the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, requiring the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked. With the consent of the other side, the hearing was postponed until after the vacation.

RE NOWROJEE JEHANGIR BALLIWALLA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE AHMED LADUK SOMJEE.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted an interim order for three months.

RE NAROTUM GORDHANDAS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months. His lordship refused the application, as the insolvent had done nothing for the last six months.

RE RUNSORDAS PREMJEE.

The insolvent was granted the usual interim order on the application of Mr. Manker.

RE VELLJEE GANGOO.

On the application of the same learned counsel, this insolvent was also granted an interim order.

RE ASPANIAR KAIKHOSRO IRANEE.

The insolvent, who was represented by Mr. Manker, applied for an interim order, which was granted for three months.

RE ABDULLA HAJEE AHMED.

On the application of Mr. Manker, this insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE CHINTAMON BALKRISHNA.

This insolvent was granted a month's interim order on the application of Mr. Manker.

RE BHOLASING OOTAISING.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE BHIMJEE PARDHAN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

THE INSOLVENCY OF CHARLES ANTHONY BEYTS.

Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Burster, Buckland, and Bayley, on behalf of Mr. H. G. Fidler, attorney of the trustees in bankruptcy of the insolvent's estate, applied for the examination of Harry Stafford Beyts, Harrilal Ram Gopal, and his moonim, Ramlal Gopal, and for the production by the latter of all books and documents relating to transactions of the firms of Beyts, Craig and Co. Section 118 of the English Bankruptcy Act gave power to Indian Insolvency Courts to assist enquiries made by English Courts. The learned counsel said that the order of the Bankruptcy Court had been filed, asking the Bombay Court to carry out the wishes of the court at home, in which it was directed that the persons abovenamed should be examined and required to produce all the documents relating to the insolvency. Mr. Fidler, in an affidavit stated that he had been appointed by the English trustees of the estate to deal with the bankrupt's affairs in Bombay. He had for some time past been in possession of some of the firm's books, and had found that a sum of about Rs. 2,00,000 was unaccounted for, and that in June, 1882, four firms had been granted receipts on accounts of shipments; and that sales to the extent of Rs. 23,204 had taken place. Further that large amounts were due from dealers in respect of goods which were stored in Bombay. Mr. Fidler had been unable to discover where such goods had been stored. On the 13th ult., he went with Mr. Vernon Bayley to the Common Jail and had an interview with Harry Stafford Beyts, now under a sentence of five years' imprisonment, but the prisoner refused to give him any information with regard to the goods in question. Harilal Gopal had likewise refused to give any information in the matter. Hence the present application.

His lordship granted the application.

Mr. Scott, in answer to the court, said the examinations ought to be taken down by an officer of the court. They wanted information which would be admissible in evidence; and it might be necessary to use it in evidence. An order of the court to bring Harry Stafford Beyts out of the jail would be afterwards applied for.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Cowasjee Bomanjee Daroowala; Baboorao Janardhun; Vishnu Vasudeo and Kashibai; Baboo Shunker; Hajibhoy Bhimjee; Keshaw Vishvanath and Sukubai; Shaik Abdul Rahman Oosman; Bhiva Vishram; and Anandjee Dhunjee.

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S. J. Barry	15	0
Santoji Ramaji	5	0
Hormusjee M. Cama	5	0
J. M. Framjee Patel	10	0
Mrs. Manockjee Hormusjee and friends.	5	0
Total Rs.	901	12

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

610-90—Payne, G and S Ramjee Ramjee vs Tejpal Khetsey and another—Bhaishunker and K.

293-92—Crawford, B and Co—Ernest William Lycett vs Munchershaw Rustomjee Wadia—Turner and H—(Part heard.)

634-90—Roughton and B—Thakoredas Jugjiwandas vs Motiram Thakoredas and others—Payne, G and S. (Part heard.)

266-92—Turner and H—Anny Hart vs William Thomson Hart.

370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and another—Roughton and B. Postponed Long Causes.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Judgment on Motion.

2392—Mansuklal, D and J—Yashvant Bhugwant vs Shunker Ramchander and another—Chitnis, M and M. Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

282-92—Khunderao M Moroba—Ramchandra Roy vs Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkorni—Chitnis, M and M—(Part heard.)

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

THE M. B. DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The debate on the question of the M.B. Degree at the meeting of the Senate, on Tuesday last, shows that with the Senate at any rate our Matriculation is beginning to be looking up. It has been shown that our much-maligned Matriculation is accepted as a sufficient extra-professional qualification for admission to the M. B. Degree by a large majority of the British Universities, and that the present course of professional subjects for the L. M. and S. is the course required by these Universities for their M. B. Degree. It appears further that many of our students with no higher culture than their Matriculation has given them have acquired without any difficulty the M. B. Degree from one or other of these learned and renowned Universities. The L. M. and S., therefore, is a degree qualification both as regards the professional and the extra-professional course, and is certainly seems unreasonable that some of our doctors should attempt to be wiser than the great men ruling the destinies of these Universities, and arbitrarily demand a higher preliminary test for the proposed M. B. of this University. No wonder that a reaction is beginning to set in in favour of the granting of the M. B. Degree with no higher than the present qualifications for the L. M. and S., as appears from two amendments, of which notice has been given by two well-known members of the Senate. Dr. Temuli who sees no salvation for our medical Graduates except by their being required to pass the B. A. or the B. Sc. as the entrance test will be interested to learn that the results of the last L. M. & S. Examination show that the Matriculates top his proteges, the B. A.s, and he must be aware moreover that those of our medical Graduates who are B. A.s or B. Sc.s have not been able to set the Thames on fire or risen to a position equal to that of a Telang or a Mehta in their own professions as they certainly would and ought to have if Dr. Temuli's standard and judgment are to be accepted as correct. I am aware that if these men have not done comparatively better than their matriculated brethren the fault is not theirs, and that other causes have been at work I am only concerned to show that the test which Dr. Temuli's seeks to establish is fallacious and unwarranted. The Senate having thrown out by a very large majority the amendment requiring the 1st B. A. or B. Sc. standard as the preliminary test, it may certainly be expected that the yet higher B. A. or B. Sc. standard will be considered still more inappropriate and arbitrary. The action of those members of the Medical Faculty who have been opposing the proposed reform tooth and nail is not a little remarkable and shows a disregard not only practical judgment but of paternal tolerance and magnanimity, which fortunately are conspicuous by their presence in other cultured and enlightened bodies.

One of the resolutions which these members of the Faculty are said to have seriously passed says that the Faculty are unable to recommend that even B.A. and B. Sc.s should be entitled to the M.B. Jealous as our University ought to be of maintaining the high character of its Degree it seems difficult to conceive on what grounds some of our doctors should take up such an extremely illiberal and unmeaning attitude. It is instructive to compare this extraordinary resolution of the Faculty with the resolution which the University of Edinburgh passed to protect its Graduates from the hardship of the Medical Act of 1858 to the effect that its M.B.s shall have granted to them the additional Degree of Master of Surgery without passing an additional examination not as employing additional study but as declaring more distinctly their qualifications. But why then all this opposition? It may be that the opp itionists are anxious to protect their own qualifications suffering by comparison with a Bombay M. B. obtained on terms which to them strike as being particularly easy in comparison with the test which the acquisition of their Degrees are supposed to involve or possibly they are jealous of maintaining the dignity and honour of our University to which they are attached only as Fellows. It is perhaps not generally known here that as it was becoming very evident that the license-holders of Great Britain were obliged to go to foreign universities to obtain the M. D., so that they might not suffer in the possible estimation of the public by comparison with holders of similar degree, an earnest attempt has been made in which even the London men who have obtained their superior degrees at a considerably higher sacrifice of brains, time, and money have magnanimously joined to help their brethren to place not only an M. B. but the M. D. Degree within easy reach of the London medical student, and this without any clamour for the raising of the entrance tests to a B. A. or B. Sc. standard or raising the professional studies to any extraordinary pitch. And what will be said of these holders of licenses for whom even the London M. D.s are with such commendable magnanimity striving to get the proud distinction of M. D. on so very easy terms should so far forget their own place in professional rank both as regards general culture and professional attainments, as to affect to exact far higher standards or to resist a Degree being called by its right name elsewhere. Some liberal Universities there moreover are where even the higher degree of M.D. of two sorts is granted: one for regular study and on payment of only a nominal sum, and the other on payment of a far higher pecuniary consideration, with only a slight formal examination and the production of certificates of a certain age and of having been in practice for a certain town. And but for the existence of such Universities many a man would have had to go without the proud privilege of placing the M. D. after their names. Moreover, it may be pointed out that many of the degrees and qualifications to which so much importance and value are sought to be attached here are not sufficient for the acquisition of a place even on any Metropolitan Hospital Staff, let alone the ring of the college professors in Great Britain? Alas! that there should be such a hurry to forget the good old commandment to do unto others as we would be done by. But we have no desire to have such cheaply-earned degrees. We have no desire to arrogate to ourselves the position and qualifications which are not our due. We have no desire to have fictitious value attached to unknown qualifications. We want no favour. We expect no magnanimity. We want bare justice. We only want our due. We are entitled to be called by our proper names, and we only wish that by that name we should be called. How much money after passing a higher test than it is exacted by most of the degree-conferring Universities of Great Britain, and as high as the most exalting of them require. Let us only not be so unjustly handicapped or trammelled by arbitrary and unwarranted restrictions and difficulties, and that in the name of science and culture.

Dec. 19. MEDICUS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 19.

Collis-Barry, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from England.
Hardman, 2nd Lt, Ms, 2nd Som L I, on leave, from Bellary.

DECEMBER 20.

Baker, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 20.

Swinton, Lt, Bengal, R E, off leave, to Lucknow.
Clayton, Lt, Bo, R E, off leave, to Mhow.

DECEMBER 21.

Rosseter, Major, Bo, D A A G for M, on leave, to Jhansi.
Acton, Capt, Ms, 1st Lancers, to join, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd December.

There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.; and at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 8-30 p.m, to-day.

2. Leave of absence for 12 months from 19th instant to the 18th December 1893, has been granted to Bombr. H. Huggett.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 22nd December.

The Range at Coorla is now available daily for Classfiring as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their Class-firing before Christmas.

2. The Commanding Officer has been ple

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No. COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

JOHN TATHAM AND SONS, LIMITED, ROCHDALE.

WE beg to intimate that we have just purchased the GOOD WILL of the BUSINESS of the above named Firm, the ORDER BOOKS, and the WHOLE of the VALUABLE STOCK of WOOD and IRON PATTERNS at MOSS LANE and MILNROW ROAD WORKS, Rochdale, for the construction of the various Machines used in the processes of OPENING, TEASINGS CARDING, COMBING, DRAWING, CONDENSING, SPINNING, WINDING, DOUBLING, TWISTING, WARPING, REELING and WEAVING; the FIBRES of WASTE WOOL, WORSTED COTTON, SILK, FLAX, TOW and ASBESTOS.

We shall shortly be in a position TO EXECUTE ORDERS and meantime INQUIRIES are SOLICITED.

BROOKS & DOXEY,
Makers of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, &c., Machinery, Manchester.

Union Ironworks, West Gorton Junction Ironworks, Newton Heath, 18th October, 1892.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE AND CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad,

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21.

A DROP of ⅜d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 37 15-16d. per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 9-16 per cent. lower, at £62 9-16; while, in New York, the metal declined one cent to 82¼ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being half a cent lower, at 4·87 dollars. Consols in London remained at 97⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Indian Council allotted a lakh of extra Wire Transfers on Madras, at 1s. 2 23-32d., which is 1-16d. above the regular Transfer rate last Wednesday, and 1-32d. higher than has since been obtained. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2¼d. French Rentes on Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher at 99 *ex-coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was a little easier, at fcs. 25·44.

The Wheat Market was dull at a decline of 1d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool at 6s. 3d. Ex-Quay; White Delhi being unchanged at 6s. per cental. Linseed was steady at previous spot and arrival quotations for Bombay Seed.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surat quiet; and Arrivals dull, the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, of which 400 were East Indians. Spot prices were again unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 5 9-64d. for December-January deliveries, and 5 17-64d. for April-May. The day's Imports were 46,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, the spot price of Cotton was unchanged yesterday at 9¼ cents per lb., but March Futures were 4 points higher at 9·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 35,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the total receipts to date for this year and the two previous ones:—

	1892	1891	1890
Tuesday's Receipts	35,000	61,000	53,000
Three days' do.	106,000	149,000	158,000
Since 1st Sept.....	3,292,000	4,460,000	4,111,000

In our local Cotton market, yesterday's decline in prices has been about recovered, quotations this evening being Rs. 2 higher than they were yesterday, and the feeling on the market steady. Only 1,000 bales in all have, however, been taken, exporters having bought 100 each of ready new Akote, at Rs. 247; Akola, at Rs. 200; and Bengals, at Rs. 218; while the Mills have bought 250 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 216-16½; and Bengals, at Rs. 224-32; and 200 Jalgaum, at Rs. 225-5½ per candy.

WHEAT has become dull, and prices have at length given way, say ½ to 1½ anna per cwt. in *White Pessy* and *Yellow*, the following being our closing quotations, at which only a small business has been done:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent. ...	Rs. 4	14	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 4	12	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	" 4	12	0 "
Red Delhi.....	" 4	10	0 "
Hard Yellow	" 5	2	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	" 4	10	0 "
Hard Red	" 4	10	0 "

SEEDS have been quiet, with a moderate business passing for export, and prices are unchanged except in the case of *Linseed*, which has declined half an anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-12-6 to Rs. 7-15-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	6,691	bales.
Wheat.....	7,119	cwt.
Linseed	4,805	"
Rapeseed	3,438	"
Gingelly	6,080	"
Groundnuts	808	"
Castorseed.....	3,230	"
Rice	15,051	"

FREIGHTS remain dull, unusually at previous quotations; but no fresh business has transpired to-day to test rates.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the lower quotations for Silver received from London and New York, opened weak, at 1s. 2 9-16d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand; and at 1s. 2 ⅞d. for three months' sight Credits, and a moderate amount of business was done both ways at these rates; but for forward business, the Banks were inclined to hold off in the uncertainty as to the result of Council Biddings to-day, and at closing, rates were firmer as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2 19-32d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 9-16d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 2 21-32d.		"
Credits do.	...1s. 2⅞d.	"
Francs do.	...1·55	

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm for a time at a decline of 3-16d. per cent., from yesterday's final quotations for Fours; but, at the close, the feeling became weaker again, and closing rates were 104 7-16 for cash and 104½, and 104, for the near and distant accounts, respectively.

SHARES have been neglected again; and the only changes we have to note this evening are a decline of 7½ on Maneckji Petit, and of Rs. 30 in Luckmidas Mill Scrip; and of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Cotton Press, at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	97⅞
3 per cent. Rentes.....	99 ex
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	37 15-16.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Canton arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 21.

S. S. Oceana left here at 4 p.m. to-day.
S. S. Shannon left here at 4 p.m. yesterday.
S. S. Sutlej left here at noon yesterday for Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagoweschtchensic and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Monday, the 26th, will take the place of Christmas Day, the working hours of all offices being the same as on Sundays and holidays.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden at or about 6 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd inst.
Teheran route interrupted west of Tiflis.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st Dec., 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	4	60 p.m.	27	15
Teheran	21	8	31 p.m.	..	53
Suez.....	21	2	40 p.m.	...	22

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 21st Dec., 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	48	..	3
" Kurrachee	..	17	...	1
" Madras	1	23	...	1

"MY LORD THE ELEPHANT."

A CHRISTMAS STORY BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

ON Saturday next—Christmas Eve—the *Bombay Gazette* will publish a story by Mr. Rudyard Kipling entitled "My Lord the Elephant"—another tale of Mulvaney, the Chief of the now famous Soldiers Three.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

GERMANY.

BIRTH.

ROSCHER—At Leipzig, Germany, the wife of Mr. J. Roscher, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARDEN—December 4, at Deolali, the wife of Captain H W Carden, A P D, of a son.
ORR—December 12, at Myminsingh, Bengal, the wife of T C Orr, District Superintendent., Bengal Police, of a son.
THOMSON—December 11, at Oodeypore, Rajputana, the wife of Campbell Thomson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLAN—DUTHIE—December 14, at Nagercoil, Travancore, by the father of the bride, Rev A L Allan, to Miss Annie Lea Duthie, eldest daughter of the Rev J Duthie, both of the London Missionary Society, Travancore.
GRANT—GEILS—December 17, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon W W Elwes, M A, assisted by the Rev H C Parker, M A, Joint Chaplain, Allan Ewen Grant, M B, Surg-Capt, I M S, son of General Grant, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, to Josephine Gertrude Inez, third daughter of the late Thomas Geils, Esq, of Geilston and in Ardmore, Dumbartonshire.

DEATHS.

MCELROY—December 14, in the General Hospital, Calcutta, Hugh McElroy, late Tea Planter, Sylhet, aged 42 years.
O'BRIEN—At Kheri, Oudh, the infant son of Dr and Mrs B O'Brien, aged 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1892.

It should be understood in London that the Mission to Uganda will have to march from the Coast to the territory in question in the hot weather, and not, as may be thoughtlessly supposed, in the cold-weather, which at Christmas is at its best, or worst, in India and in England. The difficulties of the march through the foodless, fuelless, and waterless zone, will not be diminished by the fact that heat and drought will be at their maximum, and that at every step the laden porters will sink ankle-deep in hot sand. All this is perfectly understood in Zanzibar by the merchants engaged in the African trade. The Arab traders never proceed to Uganda by the route—if such it can be called—from Mombassa. In the first place, there is no such route; there is no road, track, or foot-path, all is waste. For a great part of the way there is no water, and no jungle to supply fuel, and the tsetse fly takes care that no quadruped shall cross the zone to reach the highlands, where the difficulties to be encountered are of a different but still formidable character. A Maltese who twice made the journey to Uganda, on each occasion provided himself at starting with two or three ponies; but they all died on the way in spite of every precaution. It has been the same with camels and other quadrupeds. The attempt to utilise Indian elephants a few years back to cross the tsetse fly zone failed, even that pachyderm succumbing ignobly to the African fly. The Mission will therefore have to make the long journey on foot. No doubt provision will be made to carry the sick and footsore—if they be not too numerous—in chairs borne on poles resting on men's shoulders, but this mode of locomotion is considered unbecoming and effeminate for travellers who are not on the sick list, and it will not be resorted to. Walking is found to be less laborious in the long run, than the perpetual jolting in springless chairs carried over the inequalities of ground where no road and no track exists. The Arab merchants have always proceeded to Uganda from one or other of the five ports on the strip of coast immediately to the west of Zanzibar and Pemba. Those ports were two years ago ceded to Germany. The route led through a fairly wooded and well-watered country to Ujiji and Maiyema, which is the ivory region. It is a comparatively settled country, affording opportunities for local trade, which are wholly absent in the region lying between Mombassa and Uganda. We referred the other day to the forts marked on the political map of Equatorial Africa issued by the Imperial British East African Company in July, 1890. The intention was to establish small garrisons at intervals between the coast and the lakes, to afford a refuge to well-affected natives, and become the nuclei of settlements. The sites were chosen and marked out, and sheds were erected on some of them, and wells sunk. But there were no military or police to provide garrisons, and the scheme was never carried out. The only purpose these sites can now serve is to indicate the neighbourhood of wells or other water-supply. But they can afford no protection or assistance to caravans or to the Mission.

On the other hand, so far as we can learn, there is no reason to apprehend attack or molestation en route. The population is sparse, and by no means formidable, the region being in truth for the most part an uninhabited and uninhabitable desert. Captain Lugard is of opinion that if a railway be carried through this uninviting country from Mombassa to a point about half-way to Uganda, the difficulties of communication would be so diminished that it will be possible to wait for a time before proceeding with the construction of the line through the hill country to the Lake. But he prays earnestly for the early construction of half the railway, so as to facilitate transport of merchandise over the foodless and waterless zone of absolute desert. The Mission, if the escort and the number of porters be kept within narrow limits, may, in the opinion of those acquainted with the conditions to be encountered, arrive in Uganda in three months, or perhaps even by forced marching, in two months and a half from the date of leaving Mombassa. That port will presumably be the point of departure but it is not, however, absolutely certain. Sir Gerald Portal may start from Melindi, situated at the mouth of the river Sabaki about a hundred miles north of Mombassa. In the first tentative surveys for a railway to the Lake, the valley of the Sabaki was deemed preferable to the more hilly country immediately west and north of Mombassa, the vicinity of the river affording better hope of a supply of water. The preliminary surveys came to nothing, and this route was abandoned for railway purposes, owing in part to engineering difficulties, but mainly because a harbour would have to be constructed at Melindi, and a large port exists ready-made at Mombassa. No doubt Sir Gerald Portal will choose the route which offers the minimum of difficulties, and it is possible that the Sabaki valley may be selected in preference to the more southerly. Whichever be chosen, the Mission cannot hope to arrive in Uganda before the end of March or the beginning of April. That will be the beginning of the rainy season. The monsoon which usually bursts in Bombay in the first week in June, visits Zanzibar early in March, and the heavy rains last for two or three months. The rainy season in the Lake region of Africa synchronises with the monsoon at Zanzibar. This fact is of some importance in view of the contemplated evacuation of Uganda by the representatives of the East African Company in March. The season will be unfavourable for moving and withdrawing ivory, ammunition, and other stores. The season will also be unfavourable for any exploration of the country by the officers of the commission, who will have to report to the Imperial Government on its resources and prospects.

The probability is that the evacuation by the officers of the East Africa Company will be deferred until the ensuing cold weather, which will be setting in when the next hot weather is on us in India. We need not look for any hastening of events in the Lake region. A Mission which must plod its weary way on foot for six hundred or eight hundred miles through a region, a large portion of which is inhospitable desert, will require an interval of rest before it is able to look round and take stock of the situation. It is said by cynics that Sir Gerald Portal has already written his report in Zanzibar, and that the Government has directed that he should write it over again in Uganda simply to give it the necessary local colour; but we can not accept this as a correct account of the purpose of the Mission. The retention of Uganda is, no doubt, practically decided upon, but it is reasonable to suppose that Parliament will be furnished some time in July or August with a report setting forth the grounds for the annexation, with an estimate of the strength of the garrison required for holding the country, and guarding the line of communications, six or eight hundred miles long, to the sea. Parliament and the country will also desire to have a reliable estimate of the probable amount of revenue which can be raised to meet the cost of the garrison, plus that of civil administration. All authorities, from Sir W. Mackinnon to Captain Lugard and Mr. Stanley, are agreed that no profitable trade—indeed no trade of any kind is possible between the Coast and the Lake region without a railway. Captain Lugard would be satisfied with a railway running half-way in the first instance, so as to see whether the prospects of traffic will justify the line being continued up the African Ghauts, which are one-third higher than those in Western India scaled by the G. I. P. But all are agreed that without a railway there can be no trade. What will be the prospects of a dividend in a railway if the capital be found, with or without a guarantee? To this question a merchant who is largely interested in whatever may tend to the expansion of the Zanzibar trade with East Africa, replies that no dividend can be earned for many years, for there is no population in the region through which the line must pass, nor any prospect of a population being created there. A railway must depend not merely for a dividend but for any carrying trade whatever, on the success or otherwise attending the effort to create civilisation in and around Uganda.

THE Baharwattia gang of dacoits which had so long kept the field in Kathiawar, has at length been destroyed in an engagement which has unhappily cost the lives of a young and gallant British officer and two native officers of the Agency Mounted Police. The Baharwattias have for a long time past levied blackmail in the different Native States and defied the utmost efforts of the State and Agency Police to capture or exterminate them. The police of the Native States were of little account, being defied with impunity. The Agency Police under native officers, on more than one occasion came up with them but failed to dispose them. The fact is that the police, armed with smooth-bores, were scarcely a match for the better-armed Baharwattias, who were known desperados, and prepared to sell their lives dearly. The Political Agent, Sir Charles Ollivant, on two occasions almost succeeded in making arrangements which gave promise of surrounding and capturing the gang, but the native police had no stomach for close-fighting, and could not be induced to charge home. The Government declined to allow troops to be employed on police duty, but lent the services of Lieutenant H. L. Gordon, 2nd Bombay Lancers, and of Mr. Souter, son of Sir Frank Souter, under whose leading it was rightly believed that the police would bring the Baharwattias to book. Lieutenant Gordon was detailed on special duty, and appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Agency Police. A few days since Lieutenant Gordon and a party of twenty-five Agency police and some policemen of the Morvi State came up with the gang, and interchanged shots at long distance, with little result, the gang moving off. They were again overtaken on Monday the 19th inst. In the afternoon the Baharwattias, brought to bay, took refuge in a nullah, from which they kept up a heavy and, as it proved, an effective fire. Lieutenant Gordon, who displayed great gallantry, led the charge on the Baharwattias, and persevered, although he received several bullet wounds. He made good the charge, and came to close quarters with the freebooters, but unhappily he was cut down with swords. He fell, covered with many mortal wounds. Two native officers of the Agency police were killed, and four men wounded. The dacoits in the nullah, twelve in number, were shot, and it may be hoped that Kathiawar is finally delivered from the depredations of these Nineteenth Century Robin Hoods. The whole gang which has been giving infinite trouble and defying the Agency and Native States' Police for months seems to have been destroyed. Mr. Souter and Lieutenant Gordon were lent at the end of the rains by Government to help the Chiefs. Mr. Souter was lent to the Dhrangdra Chief and his immediate neighbours. He distinguished himself greatly a month ago in destroying and getting rid of Habib Meeya, a Sayed and a notorious ringleader, with a reputation for holiness which stood him in good stead with the superstitious villagers. Lieutenant Gordon was a fine young fellow, and much liked in Poona, where he was very well known. He and his native officers seem to have behaved with great courage and resolution. Although the outlaws were so few in number they had many friends among the villagers, and were an intolerable pest to all well disposed people throughout the country side, which they kept in terror from one end of the province to the other. Their depredations were incessant and ubiquitous till Government determined to send specially selected young officers to hunt them down.

THE past year was remarkable for great educational activity in the North-West Provinces, and the report just issued is one of exceptional interest. Though the measures taken by the Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the subject of technical education, do not fall within the year dealt with, they are adverted to that they may not be lost sight of. The recommendations regarding the Thomason College at Roorkee have formed the subject of a reference to the Government of India which is still under consideration; but the recommendations regarding the establishment of a School Final Examination have been accepted in principle by the Senate of the University, though the details are still under consideration by the Syndicate. The University has consented to the proposal to change it with the conduct of the proposed examination and to allow it under certain conditions to rank as an alternative entrance examination. By this arrangement it is expected that the new curriculum will meet the needs of boys preparing for industrial pursuits, and of those who wish to graduate ultimately in Mathematics and Natural Science. The bifurcation of studies from the commencement of secondary education to the University degree is now, therefore, regarded in the North-West Provinces as an accomplished fact, and in anticipation of the scheme of studies under elaboration in the Syndicate, drawing and science classes have been organised in selected high schools. During the twelve months an industrial school has been opened at Lucknow for the children of the railway operatives and artisans, while an agricultural school has been organised at Cawnpur, and will be opened early in 1893. Want of funds has, however, led to the postponement of the establishment of a School of Art and a Teachers' Central Training College, but the interest which has been aroused in the cause of education during the term of office of Sir Auckland Colvin is such that there is no probability that it will soon die out.

LOCAL self-government is apparently not much appreciated in the Punjab, where within the past year not less than eight Municipalities have been abolished. The proposed transfer of another is still pending, and the reduction of a tenth Municipal district to the position of a notified area is under consideration of the Commissioner. In some districts the little interest manifested in the working of the boards is attributed to the elective principle which strains friendly relations, and is calculated to create ill-feeling both on religious and private grounds. But whether this be so or not attendances are very bad, some members of Municipalities not attending meet

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DARKEST ENGLAND SCHEME.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the "Darkest England" scheme states that the money has been prudently expended solely for the legitimate purposes of the fund; but it nevertheless advises legal safeguards by appointment of independent trustees in order to prevent the misuse of the funds; the report further advises the completion of the oversea colony if the farm scheme is to be effectual.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Charles Layard has been appointed Attorney General and Mr. George Withers, Puisne Justice of Ceylon.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The Town Council of Salford has agreed to lend £1,000,000 towards the cost of the completion of the Manchester Ship Canal.

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

The Committee of the North and North-East Lancashire Spinners' Association view as satisfactory the replies received regarding short-time. In the principal centres the Committee have instructed the employers to run their mills three days weekly.

WRECK OF A CAPE MAIL-STEAMER.

The s. s. Nubian, bound for the Cape, has grounded and sunk in the River Tagus. The mails and passengers were safely landed.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

Mr. Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, who was interviewed yesterday at Washington, said he thought it was a mistake to believe the Monetary Conference was a failure, and he counted on its reassembling on the date fixed. The bankers, he said, would feel the necessity of agreement to secure approximate uniformity in dealing with the silver question.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

SENATORS AND DEPUTIES TO BE PROSECUTED.

PARIS, Dec. 20.

M. Cottu has surrendered himself here. The Government have asked leave of both Houses to prosecute Senators Renault, Grevy, and Beral; ex-Ministers Thevenet and Deves; Deputies Proust, A rene, Dugue; and ex-Ministers Rouvier, Rochefoud Proust.

A furious debate took place in the Chamber upon the Committee's report favouring the prosecution.

M. Rouvier denied receiving bribes, but explained that he took money from personal friends to supply the deficiency in the secret service funds, which were inadequate.

The Boulangists Derouille and Millevoye, vehemently attacked M. Clemenceau, accusing him of receiving money from the Panama Canal Company, M. Clemenceau denied the charge. The epithets "liars and slanderers" were exchanged. The meeting adjourned without passing a vote.

AN ASSAM CRICKET CHALLENGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

An Assam team has sent a challenge to Lord Hawke, and a match may possibly be arranged for the middle of January.

BENGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Moulvi Syed Fazal Imam has been appointed to the Bengal Legislative Council, consequent on Mr. Tawney's retirement on the 26th.

Dr. Martin officiates, *vice* Sir A. Croft, as Director, Public Instruction, Bengal, and Mr. Ewbank acts as Principal of the Patna College. Mr. Jones, late third Judge, Small Causes Courts, has been granted a special pension of Rs.6,000 by the Secretary of State for India.

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

The Boadicea and her consorts remain here till the 18th January and then proceed via Rangoon, Madras, and Colombo, reaching Bombay on March 1.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF LUCKNOW.

Letters of patent having arrived the Rev. Mr. Clifford will be consecrated Bishop of Lucknow next month at the Calcutta Cathedral.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

Mr. Nightingale, Superintending Engineer, Bengal, succeeds Mr. Wright as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

THE XI. HUSSARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

The 11th Hussars at Rawalpindi will probably be unable to attend the Muridki camp as influenza has appeared among the horses. The 15th Bengal Lancers have been ordered to march at once from Multan to Muridki as the Southern Lushai Country is about to come under civil administration.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

The Telegraph Department has been instructed to maintain the line connecting Fort Tregear with Demagiri on a permanent basis. The British Agent at Chitral, Jemadar Rabnawaz Khan, has finished his report, up to the last week of November of the events following on the death of Afzul-ul-Mulk. This shows that only a few Afghans, and these apparently not regular troops, appeared on the scene though Sher Afzul continued to impress on the people that he was a servant of the Amir of Kabul. The next report from Rabnawaz Khan should be specially interesting as containing the account of Sher Afzul's flight.

THE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE BAHARWATIAS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 21.

The *Kathiawar Times* gives this evening a further and more accurate particulars of the engagement between Lieutenant Gordon, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar, and the Baharwatias at Chikli. It appears that Lieutenant Gordon had with him only seventeen or eighteen sowars and not twenty-five. Ten of the Baharwatias were killed, and two, and not one as mentioned in yesterday's issue who attempted to escape and who offered resistance, were also killed. Besides Lieutenant Gordon a Duffedar and a Naik of the Agency Police were killed, and three sowars of the said police were severely wounded, and not two as mentioned previously. As for the Morvi men it is not certain. Lieutenant Gordon never used sword. The *Kathiawar Times* strongly recommends the Political Agent and the Government to have a strong force at Malya taluka, which is the head-quarters of notorious characters; and suggests the appointment of European Police Officers at Morvi, Gondal, and wherever necessary to prevent the breaking out again of outlawry.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

MEERUT, Dec. 21.

Raja Rampalsing and Pandit Madanmohan Malvaya addressed the Congress election meeting held here the evening before last at the Meerut association rooms, Mr. K. P. Bose presiding. Seventeen delegates were elected; and some hundred rupees subscribed.

DISTURBANCES IN THE KURRAM VALLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

Some slight raiding, amongst the Turis, in the Kurram Valley, has been reported.

THE PENSION TO LIEUTENANT COX.

The temporary pension of seventy pounds, per annum, has been granted to Lieutenant T. L. Cox, R. A., on account of a wound received in Burma in 1886, has been made permanent.

NINE-POUNDERS FOR THE COSSIPORE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

Four more nine-pounder guns, with accessories for bullock draught, are to be given to the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, Geological Survey, met with a serious accident in the Rewah jungles, a few days ago. A shot from one of the party's guns accidentally entered Mr. Hughes' eyes, and seriously, though, it is hoped not irremediably, injured.

FORMATION OF IRRIGATION CANALS IN BURMA.

Sanction has been given by the Government of India for the formation of irrigation canals in Burma. Mr. D. Josceleyne, Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, P. W. D., will be Superintending Engineer; Mr. Richard succeeds Mr. Josceleyne in Rangoon, and Mr. Nelson Mr. Richard at Mandalay. The number of Engineers under Mr. Josceleyne will be six Executives and Assistants and a number of Subordinates. For the present operations, completing the Kyankse and Minhla tanks and preparing projects of the Mu Canal and the Madeya Mandalay Canal, will be continued.

MILITARY NEWS.

A special class in Gymnastics for non-commissioned officers will assemble at Poona on the 1st proximo.

Lieutenant F. Bulloch, Royal Engineer, has been transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Command.

Lieutenant F. E. G. Lock, Wing Officer, has been transferred from the 13th Bombay Infantry, to the 2nd Grenadiers.

Majors Hennell and Gompertz, Hampshire Regiment, have been allowed to exchange. Major Hennell proceeds to the battalion serving in England.

Surgeon-Captain Trask, Medical Staff, Lieutenants Westmacott and Fagan of the 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, have been granted short leave to the end of the month.

Private Reddie, Cornwall Regiment, has won the Championship of the Burma Rifle Association, and Havildar Sahebdad Khan, Reserve Battalion, Military Police, the Native Championship.

The families of the draft arriving by the Serapis today (22) for the 1st Battalion, Royal North Lancashire Regiment, will be sent to Colaba, to await the arrival of the Corps from the camp-of-exercise.

The 2nd Battalion of the Yorkshire Light Infantry will be moved from Colaba on the 30th instant, *en route* for the camp-of-exercise. After the camp the regiment will be quartered at Poona.

Under instruction from Head-Quarters, the officers, probationers, who are attached to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, will on the latter Corps leaving Satara remain behind and be attached to the 10th Bombay Light Infantry.

The following Officers have obtained leave for the holidays:—Lieutenant-Colonel Tandy, 3rd Rifle Regiment, Surgeon-Captain Lyons, I. M. S., 1st Worcester Regiment, Major Clarke, Captain Howell, Lieutenants Fox and Birdwood, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, and Lieutenants Woolmer, Whyte, and Hancock.

It has been decided that a Colonel on the Staff, commanding a garrison or station, on promotion to Major-General, shall at once vacate his command, and make it over to the next senior officer on the spot, in anticipation of the arrival of a duly appointed successor. This decision will be entered in Army Regulations shortly for guidance.

Two sections of the No. 6 Bombay Native Mountain Battery will embark at Rangoon on the Dalhousie for conveyance to Madras where they will be railed to Poona and take over guns and mules left by the No. 5 battery. The third section will be moved after its relief by the third section of No. 5 battery, which is now in Mekran.

The following appointments in connection with the camp-of-exercise have been made. Commanding Royal Engineer, Major Turner Jones, R. E., Northern Force, and Major G. W. O'Sullivan, R.E., Southern Force. Baggage Master, Captain Bellers, Poona Volunteer Corps, Divisional Ammunition Column, Lieut. Paton, King's Own Regiment.

It is reported that Russia has entered into a contract for the conversion of 400,000 Berdan Rifles into Magazine rifles. The Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Herstal, Belgium, has secured the contract. It was reported some time ago that the Russian Government had adopted a magazine rifle, the calibre of which was 7·62 m. m. or ·299 of an inch. It is, therefore, probable that as the Berdan rifle is ·420 of an inch in the bore, one of the features of the conversion will be the substitution of a ·299 barrel, so that the ammunition will be interchangeable, and may be used in both patterns of rifles. It is not stated what type of magazine system will be used in the conversion. The Berdan rifles are manufactured with a bolt action, but whether this will be retained in the converted arms is not known. Under the terms of the contract the work of conversion is to be done within two years. We may, therefore, rely on peace with Russia being maintained until her troops receive the magazine rifles.

WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—From the Resolution of the Government of India, recently issued, showing the result of the measures adopted in British India for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1890 and 1891 it appears that during these two years 49,901 human beings were killed by wild animals and snakes throughout the country. The total number of head of cattle killed by deadly wild animals and snakes during these two years was 1,31,693. It will be very difficult to estimate the money value of the property thus destroyed, but one can easily understand how great must have been the deteriorating effect on cultivation and the industrial energies of the people who have suffered this loss.

The loss of human life and the destruction of cattle by noxious animals has, I am glad to say, engaged the best attention of the Government of India. Numerous measures appear to have been adopted at different times for mitigating this evil. As, however, the return published for the year 1891, compared with that for the previous year, does not show any marked improvement, further preventive measures are, in my opinion, absolutely necessary. What these measures are, remain to be considered. It appears to me that nothing short of some organized measures will go to prevent this loss. One general system should, I think, be laid down for the whole of the country. A responsible officer like the one appointed for the suppression of thugs and dacoits be nominated to carry it out. The officer so appointed may be attached to the recently-created Agricultural Department. Ample discretion should be given to him to issue to the inhabitants of those villages, which may appear to him to suffer most from the attacks of wild animals such arms as he may deem necessary for the protection of their life and property. It is, I am told, far too common with the officers of the Forest Department to take up lands for the formation of forest reserves in the vicinity of villages. These reserves often afford a splendid shelter to wild animals, and give them facilities in making attacks on life and property in surrounding places. Venomous snakes too get good opportunities of breeding in lands thus reserved. It is, therefore, I consider, necessary to instruct that department not to take up lands for forest purposes near human habitations. The present rates of reward for killing wild animals and snakes are not, in my opinion, quite enticing. Two pies for killing a *Foorsa* is indeed too small a reward. The rates should, therefore, be considerably enhanced, at least, in districts, like Ratnagiri, wherein these animals are very common. The adoption of these measures herein briefly stated, by the Government of India, will in a few years hence considerably reduce the serious mortality now caused by destructive animals. The suggestion made by the Supreme Government as regards the circulation of pictures of venomous snakes in districts where these animals abound is good. I hope it will be at once acted upon by the several local governments and administrations.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, Dec. 18. P. R. DESAI.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Salford has agreed to lend a million sterling towards the cost of the Manchester Ships Canal.

The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Salvation Army is favourable.

The Panama Canal revelations are leading to uproarious proceedings in the French Chambers.

Lord Carrington proposes the establishment of a new order of high rank, to be awarded exclusively to distinguished colonists, something analogous to the Companionship in the Indian Empire.

The gross earnings of Indian railways from April 1st to December 3rd show a decrease of no less than Rs. 1,06,00,545 compared with the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

The Amir is now said to have entirely put down the rising of the Hazara tribe, and has had about one thousand male and female prisoners brought to Kabul, where they are sold like cattle at prices ranging between Rs. 10 and 20.

At a general meeting of the Burmese branch of the Dufferin Fund, it was stated that a sum of Rs. 21,000 had already been collected for the building fund of the new hospital. Since then Mr. Madooray Pillay has promised Rs. 5,000. The annual report shows a increased attendance of patients, a most pleasing feature being an increase in Burmese Midwifery cases.

The Kachins, in their attack on Myitkyina, killed a native officer and one sepoy, and burnt part of the town, including the court-house.

The Yenankat oil-field, Pakokku, has now been demarcated into blocks, and the blocks are offered to lease. Leases will be granted for 30 years, and the royalty will be eight annas per 40 gallons.

The appointment of an Additional Member to the Supreme Legislative Council from Madras will probably not be made this year. The amount of work that the Supreme Legislative Council has to do during the present Session is very small, and moreover it is probable that effect will soon be given to the new Councils Act, under which present arrangements will be very materially altered.

From the final estimate published by the Revenue and Agricultural Department, it appears that the area under cotton in Berar is 2·5 per cent. less than in 1891. The decrease is due partly to the lateness of the first monsoon showers, and partly to the low prices for Berar cotton ruling in the Bombay market. The outturn is likely to be poor: about one-third less than the yield of last year.

Concerning metal mining shares the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—Palganj at Rs. 1¾ is the only business that has transpired. News from Sonapet is to the effect that the contractors engaged in Heilger's tunnel have struck what is believed to be the Heilgers' reef, or a shoot of it: the reef is 4 inches wide and well defined, even if only an off streak the indication is encouraging, and the executive are disposed to think that the main reef is there or thereabouts.

Early on Friday morning a Frenchman, named Guyot, who recently arrived at Karachi from Bushire, committed a murderous assault on his wife, at Longview Hotel, where they had rooms. With a peculiarly-shaped weapon he inflicted nine wounds on the head and other parts of the body. The woman is lying in a dangerous condition in the Civil Hospital. Guyot was arrested, and will be placed before the Magistrate. The cause which led to the assault has not appeared.

"Agricola," who a few days ago criticised the attitude which the Bombay Government, observes a contemporary, has chosen to take up towards the recent Land Indebtedness Commission, will find that the misleading arguments in the manifesto of the Judicial Secretary to that Government were promptly exposed. So far as certain salient features in the Bombay system are concerned, more especially the methods which foster a ruinous system of borrowing, the conclusions of the Commissioners so thoroughly support our own independent remarks in the series of articles which appeared on the subject, that very little remains to be said on that score. The lesson taught by the experience gained in the Deccan is the lesson which practical experience has taught wherever a system of peasant proprietorship exists. The sensitiveness of the Bombay revenue authorities to criticism is both unfortunate and unnecessary, and is an ill augury of their determination to profit by the lessons which time is teaching. The proposed amendments of the general law, and the suggested revision of the technical provisions of the Special Relief Act, which is at best a palliative measure—introduced to counteract the destructive tendencies of an unsound portion of a system of revenue administration—are matters which may be conveniently considered when the legislation certain to be resorted to is nearer at hand.

Dr. Noetling has left for Wantho, to survey the gold field reported to exist there. Dr. Noetling will also endeavour to connect geologically the Yenangyaung oil-fields with those of Arrakan.

There would appear to be something in the way of an epidemic among commercial associations to memorialise the Government regarding grievances, real or imagined, observes a Calcutta commercial correspondent. The humble petition of the Calcutta Marine Insurance Association is perhaps among the most well-founded. Not only is the stamp duty on a marine policy taken out in India double of that in the United Kingdom, but the document becomes null and void in a legal sense should the holder fail to pay the English duty immediately it is received by him at home. In other words, marine insurance effected at this end and payable at the other is in the matter of stamp duty, penalised by 200 per cent. With these disabilities it is not surprising that open policies are taken out at home by exporters from India, much to the loss of insurance companies established here: by this means the existing excessive Indian duty is escaped, and only 3d. per £100 is paid instead of 9d. By meeting the prayer of the memorialists to free Indian companies from the heavy burden, as shall be deemed most advisable, there should in the long run be a gain to Government in the way of more business being done locally.

During the year 1891-92, the various Local Board in the Madras Presidency had under their charge 25,633 miles of road, out of which 16,078 miles were provided with avenues, the conditions of which were generally satisfactory, against 24,788 miles of road and 15,845, miles of avenues in the previous year. Government regards this increase as satisfactory, but is nevertheless of opinion that the number of trees in most districts is still inadequate and should be increased. The income realised from avenues in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 82,798 or Rs. 9,070 less than the amount expended in planting and maintenance.

Mr. C. M. Mullaly, Sub-Collector, Chingleput, who had been on long leave to England, returned to Madras on Saturday and proceeded to Ganjam to take up the District and Sessions Judgship there.

In the Calcutta jute market there was in the earlier days of last week a return to some excitement as loose opened firm, with holders asking higher, while in the interior it was up in all districts from 2 to 6 annas a maund. It was strenuously asserted by a few that in certain districts the crop was not a full one, and railway statistics were quoted, which oddly enough showed that the quantity carried from those points was under the same date last year. Locally there was a rise of 1 to 2 annas a maund in low qualities, with a disinclination to sell, but about the middle of the week a somewhat easier feeling was seen under larger imports. In baled there was a little more inquiry, and as high as Rs. 33 a bale was paid for standards. The home market responded to a small extent with £12 to £12-5 a ton by Cape to Dundee for December-January shipment, though a later quotation is £11-15, with Canal for similar shipment £12. Messrs. Lipman and Company of Dundee, who failed for a quarter of a million early in the week, were to some extent operators in this market, having at times been drawn on by Calcutta houses for shipments of jute, but they were not directly represented here. They were better known as buyers in the home market, though their principal trade was in the export of jute fabrics from Dundee to the States and elsewhere. Reuter's telegram received this morning quotes for baled by Cape £12 and cuttings to Liverpool £4-18-9. Locally the market for loose closed firm on Saturday, and the same in the interior. The total exports of jute rejections and cuttings from commencement of season, 1st August to 30th November, are 1,436,968 bales, against 1,358,457 to same date in the bumper year 1890. In jute fabrics the market has been very firm for nearly all descriptions, with native speculators offering to buy higher, but prices asked being considered somewhat extreme, business has been partly checked.

The Calcutta freight market is declared to be in a worse condition than ever, and the level to which rates have now gone forces the belief that it is impossible they can be lower. To the present generation of men in shipping the past week marked a record, in that rates now current are the most attenuated known to them. There is a complete minimum in reference to the amount of fresh business doing, and though wheat is 5s. a ton by Canal and linseed and jute 7s. 6d., it is impossible to tempt cargo. To London by the Cape 900 tons have been done at 20s. for shipment this month, and it may be looked on as the most important business of the week. To face the rates now going there is in the port a disengaged supply of 89,000 tons of register, it is little wonder therefore that shipping agents are now looking about for some concerted action, heroic if need be, for terminating a state of affairs so completely unsatisfactory. In choice cargo, such as indigo and tea, there are the regular fixed rates for ocean carriage, but in all other stuff the law of supply and demand never before worked to greater disadvantage for steamers and ships.

The trial of the Hexham election petition concluded on Nov. 29. In delivering judgment, Mr. Justice Cave said the election of Mr. Clayton must be declared void; they would report that Mr. Clayton had been guilty of corrupt and illegal practices by his agent, but not personally. Mr. Isaac Baty, Mr. Clayton's agent, would be scheduled, together with Edward Tait and John Emmerson, who had been found guilty of personation. The Judge added that they would report to the Speaker that they had no reason to believe that corrupt or illegal practices extensively prevailed. The respondent was ordered to pay the costs of the petitioners and the Public Prosecutor, and the judges granted all the witnesses against whom they had reported certificates of indemnity. The unseated M. P. and the Liberal candidate polled as follows in July:—Mr. N. G. Clayton (C), 4032; Mr. MacInnes (L), 4010; Conservative majority, 82. The seat was Liberal in 1885 and 1886.—The hearing of the petition against the return of Mr. Patrick Fullam, Anti-Parnellite for South Meath, concluded at Trim on Nov. 30, when their lordships gave judgment for the petitioner, and declared the seat void in respect of the undue spiritual influence exerted on the minds of the electors by the pastoral of the most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Catholic Bishop of Meath, and the action of the Catholic clergy which followed. The clergy were clearly the agents of the respondent, Mr. Fullam, who, indeed, was rather the agent of the priests, who were the principals in the election. The seat was not given to the petitioner, and a new election would be held. At the General Election the figures were as follows:—Mr. Patrick Fullam (N), 2212; Mr. J. J. Dalton (P), 2129.—83. In 1885 and 1886, Mr. Shiel (P), was returned unopposed.

A serious theft of rifles is reported from the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association camp at Meerut. Sixteen rifles were stolen on Friday night; and the next night, notwithstanding the special precautions taken, eleven more weapons disappeared. Success in the Punjab has apparently encouraged this particular class of thieves to go further afield; but it may be hoped that their enterprise will not be long remunerative.

"The Antipodean" is the title of a new monthly magazine just started in Sydney with the view, as the Countess of Jersey, wife of the Governor of New South Wales, explains in an introductory address, to form "a literary link between the Mother Country and those of her children who live beyond the sea. The venerable Sir Henry Parkes contributes poems, and numerous Australian writers, including Sir Samuel Griffith, the Premier of Queensland, write on a variety of topics. The first number is illustrated with a prodigality in the way of portraits and landscapes, which would do no discredit to some of the most popular of American periodicals. The English edition of "The Antipodean" bears the imprint of Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

The Editor of *Pearson's Weekly* about a year ago instituted a missing word competition, with the result that the circulation leaped up to half a million weekly. Recently the idea became so popular that *Answers*, *Pick-me-up* and other journals imitated it, so that very large sums were subscribed by the public and distributed weekly to the successful competitors. *Pearson's Weekly* last week distributed nearly £7,000 as prizes, all received from the public in shillings. Sometimes the prizes are very large. Last week 43 winners out of 60,000 competitors received £76 each. *Pearson's Weekly* employs some hundreds of girls to deal with the immense mass of correspondence with the public. The Public Prosecutor is instituting prosecutions for infringement of the Gaming Acts, but the Editors are fortified by the opinions of leading counsel that the competitions do not offend against the Lottery Act.

Apropos of the re-assessment question in Assam, it is interesting to note that a table is published with the report on land revenue administration just issued, showing the area of basti, rupit, and faringati land assessed during the past year. From this it appears that 163,800 acres of basti, 937,500 acres of rupit, and 646,000 acres of faringati land paid either full or half rates—the total amounting to about 17,47,500 acres. This is a net increase of 45,800 acres over the previous year, the greater part of the gain taking place under the head of faringati land. The acreage of basti land shows only a slight increase throughout the Province, while in many districts there is a distinct falling off. In North Lakhimpur the Sub-divisional Officer attributes the decrease to the fact that basti is generally increased, not by taking new plots of land, but by improving and enclosing plots of settled faringati adjacent to the ryots' homesteads. Mandals are not required to remeasure lands settled in periodic leases, and they generally measure only new plots, copying the entries of old plots from last year's record. For this reason the gradual enclosing of basti land, which does not entail an application for a new potta is scarcely noticed.

"Fair above, sire, foul below," was that great sanitary reformer's, the late Edwin Chadwick's reply to the Emperor Napoleon III.'s inquiry as to what his guest "thought of Paris." Dr. Richardson, however, whose zeal for sanitary reform is not less unimpeachable, has made the paradoxical discovery that the Paris sewers, however, "foul" they may be, have apparently no evil effect upon those who spend the working day in them. There are 800 men regularly engaged in dismal subterranean labyrinths. Observing that they seemed fairly healthy men, not robust but strong and active. Dr. Richardson asked if they were specially subject to any kind of disease of the contagious class, such as typhoid or diphtheria, that might be attributed to their occupation. The answer was: "No, not at all." On the contrary, it had been calculated from their days of sickness that no eight hundred men in Paris, taken from any class, enjoy on the whole so great a freedom from zymotic affections.

News from the Kurram frontier is to the effect that on December 13th, 1892, the Government issued orders forbidding any one to go to the Frontier without reporting the fact and obtaining a guard. Peace and order still prevailed in the Kurram, thanks to the energy of Mr. Merk and Shahzada Muhammad Sultan Jan. No fears were entertained of a Waziri rising, and the Kabul Khel Waziris still maintain friendly relations with the Government. A rumour comes via the Kurram of a Russian officer's interference against the Amir's authority in the Maimana district; but there is probably no truth in the story, although it is well known that a Russian officer was concerned in the Kala Nao affair in the same part of Afghanistan in the summer.

FANCY BAZAR AT THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

A fancy bazar was held last evening, at the European General Hospital, for the benefit of the All Saints community under the patronage of his Excellency Lord Harris. There was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain Poore, A.-D.-C., arrived at 5 o'clock, and remained there for about an hour. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Judge, also visited the bazar in the evening. The hall on the first floor of the building, where the bazar was held, was tastefully decorated and presented a very charming appearance. The display of fancy articles for sale was excellent. The articles consisted of children's clothing, fancy work, and articles suitable for Christmas presents. There were five stalls, in addition to a refreshment stall, in charge of Mrs. Jobb, Mrs. Lang, Miss Swann, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Gore-Brown, Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. D. Soane, Mrs. Goldwyer-Louis, Mrs. Forrest, and some other ladies. Those who were responsible for the organisation of the bazar deserved credit for the excellent arrangements they had made, and they were thankful to Brig-Surgeon J. Arnott for kindly allowing to use the premises. The bazar will continue to-day and to-morrow, and as it is got up for the laudable object of aiding the All Saints community, it ought to secure the patronage of ladies and gentlemen. There should be a large sale of work.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

The popularity of this little company is still maintained to a remarkable degree, and although the new productions from their extensive repertoire have been numerous the Bombay public do not withhold their cordial patronage from the repetitions of the more better known which have been performed this week. Suppe's delightful opera, "Boccaccio" was repeated on Tuesday night, and was very well attended, the back galleries being largely occupied. The success which the company scored with "Miss Decima" did not fail to draw a large audience last night. The pantomime "Aladdin" is announced for Saturday night, and in view of the fact that the company are sparing no pains for the gratification of their patrons a very successful performance can be counted upon.

THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

To-day, it is expected, the preliminary steps will be taken in connection with the conversion of the old Municipal Offices to the purposes of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited. As it at present stands the building will not strike the passer-by as being particularly appropriate for the purposes of the Society. But the structure and its arrangements are to be entirely remodelled, and Messrs. Gostling and Morris have prepared plans and specifications of such a character as will practically put a new building in place of the gloomy-looking structure which now occupies the site. A striking design will be followed in the alteration of the front, and the whole of the interior will be altered, the roofs and floors of the various storeys being carried on iron columns instead of on the heavy masonry which now supports them. The whole building will be as remarkable for its brightness and attractiveness as it is now for its gloomy, forbidding appearance. In rear of the existing building will be erected a spacious annexe below which extensive wine cellars will be situated. Each of the selling departments will be brought within the building, for it is doubtful if even these extensive premises will be sufficient to accommodate all the many manufacturing departments, so rapidly have the operations of the society developed since it has been established here. At present these departments are scattered all over the Fort, and turn wherever one will one or other of the multitudinous branch offices of the Society asserts itself. The Society now employs upwards of four hundred hands, and the stores supply everything that comfort, convenience, or necessity can demand. The ramifications of the business will be still further extended when the premises have been altered, but this operation will cover a period of seven or eight months.

THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the letters that have been appearing in your valuable journal for some days past re Parsee Cricket Team, I think it fair in justice to myself to state that though I feel flattered at the general approval of my lecture on Parsee cricket, I am very much pained to find myself misquoted by some of your correspondents, notably "Old Crock" and "Critic." As it is very difficult for me to point out in this letter all their errors and inaccuracies, I recommend them to read carefully the printed copy of my lecture, which is now available—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 21. MANEKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

A DISHONEST POSTAL PEON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, the case in which Inspector Roberts charged Abdool Razak, recently a postal-peon, with the theft of a half, of a currency note for Rs. 10, came on for further hearing before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown; and Mr. Moroji Kashinath defended the accused. The facts of the case are as follows:—

The accused had been in the postal service for about twelve years, in the Girgaum division. Several complaints were addressed to the Postmaster about the non-delivery of letters. While the accused sorted the letters of different divisions, he threw in any letters, which he suspected to contain currency notes, in his own lot. Nobody suspected him of the theft, and as the thief could not be found the postal peons were transferred, and the accused was brought to the head office. On the 11th of June last, Padamjee Shapoorjee forwarded a letter from Shahabad to Bai Ruttanbai at Fort, Bombay. The letter, which contained two half pieces of two currency notes for Rs. 10, was not delivered to Rattanbai. On the 17th of June last, another letter containing half-pieces of currency notes was forwarded by Pestonjee Cowasjee from Sholapore. That letter had also been found missing. On the 30th of June last, a third letter, written by Dadabhoy Jeejeebhoy from Narsingpore, to a Parsee lady in Bombay, was also missing. This letter also contained half-pieces of currency notes. The accused appropriated those pieces which made up the whole notes, but there were two halves of different notes which did not make up a whole. The accused placed the halves in the letter sent from Shahabad on the 11th June, and delivered them to Ruttanbai, who forwarded a complaint to the Postmaster. Superintendent Brewin and Inspector Roberts were informed about the matter and they arrested the accused on suspicion. Several witnesses were examined by Mr. Little. After they had been cross-examined by Mr. Morojee, Mr. Little, in addressing the Court, pointed out the gravity of the charge, and submitted that the case had been conclusively proved against the accused, who ought to be dealt with severely in order to act as a deterrent on other postal peons.

Mr. Morojee then addressed the Court on behalf of the accused; after which his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The widow of George Fagan died at Naples on the 25th of October last, and Signor Nisco now dedicates a paragraph in the Naples "Mattino" to her memory and that of her husband. George Fagan was English Secretary of Legation till 1857 at Naples. It was through Mr. Fagan that Mr. Gladstone assisted at the discussion of the famous Special Court, and became a visitor to the prisons of Nisida. To the daily reports of Mr. Fagan is ascribed by the Italian writer the action of Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, and Mr. Gladstone, which was so instrumental in the fall of the Bourbon despots. Mr. Fagan's widow, who was the courageous comforter of many afflicted Italian families, accompanied her husband to Lima and Caracas, when the latter was appointed Minister, and died of yellow fever at Caracas in 1869. His widow returned to Naples with her seven children. One son, Giuseppe, is a colonel in the Indian Army; another, Luigi, is the well-known Assistant Keeper in the Department of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum; and a third, Carlo, is head secretary of the London Natural History Museum. Signor Nisco concludes by saying that, believing that the present sceptical generation will have forgotten the name of George Fagan, he fulfils a duty of gratitude in recalling it to the memory of the Italian people, whom he served so well.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. Those also present were: Colonel W. H Wilson, Professor R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Harkissondass Narrotumdass, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Viegas, and Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabraji.

RECOMMENDATION OF A PENSION TO A MUNICIPAL EMPLOYE.

The Committee gave further consideration to letter No. 18618, dated 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner forwarding the subjoined application from Mr. W. C. Rowe, late Superintendent of Workshops, and medical certificates, and recommending, as a special case, the grant to Mr. Rowe of a pension of Rs. 166-10-1 per mensem, in consideration of an accident which he met with in the execution of his duty at Love Grove Pumping Station, which has resulted in the amputation of finger of the right hand, and the probable loss of the use of the hand.

To the Municipal Secretary. Sir,—I have the honour to forward for the consideration of the Corporation an application from Mr. W. C. Rowe, late Superintendent of Workshops. Mr. Rowe left the Municipal service on 11th February last under circumstances which, in the ordinary course of things, would certainly have debarred me from supporting an application for pension or gratuity on his behalf. But the fact that he has been permanently disabled for work while discharging his Municipal duties places a different aspect on the case and justifies, I think, his claim to indulgence. He states that "In the beginning of the present year, while adjusting the pump valves at the Love Grove Pumping Station, one of the valves on the removal of the wedge inserted to take the height by me, dropped on to my right hand, forcing a number of little brass rags or splinters into it. I at the time removed, as I believed, all the pieces of brass that had so entered my hand and took no serious notice of the accident, as I suffered from nothing more at the time than from a pinch." After describing his subsequent symptoms and the pain which he suffered, Mr. Rowe goes on to say: "I was urged by my friends to go to the European General Hospital for further advice. There I received every care and attention from Dr. Arnott, who eventually found it necessary to put me under chloroform and to cut open the fleshy part of my right hand and to amputate the first and second knuckle joints. After some three weeks the lower part of the same finger was found to be affected, and I had to subject myself to another operation, also under chloroform, for the removal of the rest of the finger. The day before the last operation a piece of brass came out of the wound while the hand was being dressed at the hospital. This explained the cause of my sufferings, which are clearly attributable to the accident already referred to and which befel me in the execution of my duty at the Love Grove Pumping Station."

The medical certificates from Drs. daCunha and Arnott, which I enclose, and the personal enquiries which I have made of the latter confirm Mr. Rowe's statements, and leave no doubt that he has been permanently disabled in the execution of his Municipal duties. Being a mechanical engineer, this is of course a very serious thing, as he is practically deprived of his means of livelihood. As this misfortune befel him in the course of duty, I consider that he ought in justice to be paid the pension which he had earned at the date of his retirement, and would have been entitled to under the rules if he had left the service under a medical certificate, which he would have been compelled to do a few months later. This pension amounts to Rs. 166-10-1 per mensem, and I recommend that it be paid to him.—I have, &c., H. A. ACWORTH, Municipal Commissioner.

E. G. Hospital, 12th October, 1892.

Certified that Mr. W. C. Rowe has been treated, an out-door patient in this Hospital from the 3rd July 1892 for amputation of a finger and inflammation and suppuration of the hand. Mr. Rowe informed me that the hand was injured while working at the Love Grove Pumping Station, and on one occasion a small piece of brass was found in the wound.—James Arnott, M.D.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, in charge European General Hospital.

I hereby certify that Mr. W. C. Rowe was under my treatment for the inflammation and suppuration of his right hand from the month of May last to the beginning of July following.—J. Gerson daCunha, M. R. C. S., Eng., &c. Bombay, 14th October, 1892.

The Chairman deemed it right and proper that the Committee should extend their sympathy to Mr. Rowe on account of the number of years, which he had spent in the service of the Municipality.

Mr. Harkissondas pointed out that they were not able to say from the application whether Mr. Rowe had capably discharged his functions to entitle him to a pension.

Mr. Kabraji said he understood Mr. Rowe was no longer working for the Municipality, and wished to know if he had not been dismissed.

The Municipal Commissioner desired the consideration of Mr. Rowe's application should be treated as confidential and not be reported.

Mr. Kabraji: Might I ask why a report of it should not be taken?

Colonel Wilson remarked that it seemed to him that the question for their consideration was whether Mr. Rowe was practically deprived of his means of gaining a livelihood through the accident he had sustained. They wanted to know that first before deciding the case, because it appeared he got the injury whilst in their service before he tendered his resignation.

Mr. Kabraji suggested that another good factor for consideration would be the reasons which caused Mr

he meant to say he (the Commissioner) acted rightly he did not think that gentleman was entitled to any pension.

Mr. Javerilal said he concurred with what had fallen from Colonel Wilson, whether Mr. Rowe was deserving of a favourable consideration in his case. He (the speaker) thought that Mr. Rowe could only be entitled to it for two reasons, namely—for actual injury incurred in service certified to by a medical officer, and, secondly, on account of long and faithful services. Mr. Rowe had disposed of one of the points in regard to the injury, because he sent in his letter of resignation accompanied with a medical certificate. The other consideration dealt with the question of persons' services to the Corporation. The career of Mr. Rowe had been of a very depressed character and the Corporation suffered a loss of lakhs and lakhs of rupees in connection with the Love Grove Pumping Station. The Committee had to enquire into the loss that was occasioned, and stated in distinct terms that during his (Mr. Rowe's) superintendentship in 1886 the superintendent of workshops was supervising engineer from 1st April 1886. It is true, as given in evidence by Mr. Walton, that from the time Mr. Bell was in charge, Mr. Rowe was relieved and only asked to send in a monthly report, and it is only since the appointment of Mr. Carr that Mr. Rowe has been given entire charge again. Making every allowance for this the Commission is still of opinion that the Superintendent of Workshops must share in the responsibility for the bad condition of the engines. His making a monthly report, coupled with the fact that he executed most of the repairs when needed, made it his duty to bring the condition of these engines vividly before his superior officers, in spite of any obstacle from Mr. Bell who was an officer below him in grade. That was the result of the enquiry. But in his (Mr. Javerilal's) opinion he did not think the Committee were right to single out Mr. Rowe's name when the report was presented to the Corporation. But that was the resolution the Corporation came to, and it concurred in the expression of blame in regard to the Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops.

Mr. Kabraji: A vote of censure was passed.

Mr. Javerilal replied it was a vote of censure. So far as good services were concerned he thought that Mr. Rowe was not entitled to a pension.

The Commissioner considered that the certificates annexed to the letter did not furnish the Corporation with an adequate explanation of the case. They showed Mr. Rowe lost one finger, but did not add that he suffered the injury whilst in Municipal service. It was not intended that any doubts should be thrown on the Surgeons; but there was no doubt whatever that the injury was caused in the execution of work in the Municipal service. Before Mr. Rowe left service the other engineers noticed he had his hand tied up through having hurt it. It was, therefore, quite apparent from the certificates the injury was received in the service of the Municipality, and taking all the circumstances together it seemed to be reasonably certain that was the case.

Mr. Kabraji said he was not in favour of granting a pension to Mr. Rowe, for he considered all pensions were always earned by faithful and good services. He was afraid Mr. Rowe's career had not been so deserving as to entitle him to a pension. He fully concurred with what Mr. Javerilal had said and as a matter of duty in Mr. Rowe's case he was bound to say if there was any case in which a pension was not well earned it was his.

Mr. Geary said that supposing the incident of the horse had not taken place Mr. Rowe would have been entitled to a pension. There was no question of earning it. Mr. Rowe did earn it, and was, therefore, entitled to have a pension. He was not dismissed by the Corporation, though they passed a vote of censure upon him. What he (Mr. Geary) would like to understand was whether Mr. Rowe was not to receive a pension at all, because he did not earn it or was to be deprived of it by an act not committed in connection with his Municipal duties but entirely distinct from it. The Municipal Commissioner stated the injury he (Mr. Rowe) received has incapacitated him through an injury to his right hand, and therefore, did not consider it advisable to deprive him of his pension.

The Commissioner in asserting that a good deal had been said about Mr. Rowe's character observed that they should be careful not to do him an injustice.

Dr. Balchandra wished to know the opinion the Commissioner would form upon a person's carelessness by which they had incurred a great loss and whether such a person would not be visited with anything like censure both by the Commissioner and the Corporation.

The Commissioner replied that both Mr. Bell and Mr. Rowe were visited with censure by the Corporation.

Professor Oxenham thought they would be dealing very hard with Mr. Rowe if they were to turn him away absolutely penniless. Mr. Rowe had contributed about Rs. 2,500 to the Municipal Pension Fund, and it seemed an equitable and fair course to grant him a compassionate allowance in consideration of his being in their service. That could be done without putting themselves in a false position. He (Professor Oxenham) would, therefore, propose "that the Corporation be recommended to grant a compassionate allowance to Mr. W. C. Rowe equivalent to the amount of the money paid by him to the Pension Fund"

The Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Vishram seconded.

Mr. Oxhenham's proposition was put to the vote and carried.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRIPADA.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, asking the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction an advance of 7½ lakhs from surplus cash balance, &c., to the credit of the 15 lakhs loan for roads in Agripada and elsewhere.

The matter was recommended to the Corporation for sanction.

THE SUPPLY OF COAL FOR LOVE GROVE.

Sanction was given to letter No. 19351, dated 16th instant, from the Commissioner, asking sanction to the purchase, from Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., of 300 tons Davison's West Hartley coal, at Rs. 19-12 per ton, delivered at Love Grove.

NEW SUMPING MACHINERY AT LOVE GROVE.

The Secretary reported that sanction of the Standing Committee had been obtained by circular, to the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tender of Mr. Charles Briggs for the erection of new pumping machinery at Love Grove at a cost of Rs. 22,210, including Rs. 5,130 for expenses and wages of foreman sent out by the maker.

NEW STABLES AND CHAWLS.

The Committee considered letter No. 19981, dated 16th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 78,744 and Rs. 66,000, and asking the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment of advances from available balances, to be adjusted hereafter against the loan when raised, to meet the cost of the construction (1) stables in F and G Wards and (2) chawl at Bori Bunder for biggaris, Health Department.

The necessary sanction was given.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following is the report of Dr. T. S. Weir, the Health Officer for this city, which the Committee adopted and resolved to forward to the Corporation for consideration:—

Although the mortality is higher than in the corresponding season of the last year, it is less than in the last quarter. Compared with the three months before the mortality from Fevers, Measles, and Small-pox is less. Exclusive of still-born, 6,670 deaths were registered, being 87 less than in the last quarter, but 481 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. The death-rate is equal to 32·46 per 1,000 of population calculated on the census of 1891. There is now a larger supply of water, but I look with apprehension to the future from a larger supply of water. There are districts on which over 60 gallons of water to each individual is poured, but which have no drains. The result must be pollution and unwholesomeness. We see in every part of the city where there are not drains—damp ground, or pools of water. If more water is taken into the city than is taken out of it, the result must be dampness, pollution and unwholesomeness. Such must be the effects. In chawls occupied by some classes who wash their clothes inside the chawls, the floors near the water pipes are splashed and wet. Looking at the wetness inside these chawls, I am exceedingly doubtful of the advantage of allowing water pipes inside the dwellings of the poor, for not only are there water pipes on the ground floors, but there are water pipes on each floor, around which there is constant washing of persons and of clothes. It will, in order to preserve the public health, have to be considered whether the supply of water to districts having no drains should not be reduced. Examining the statistics according to place of birth, we find that 3,524 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay, that 3,516 were born out of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 55 persons could not be ascertained. The Fever mortality is 304 less than in the preceding quarter, but 75 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year, and also 210 more than the average of the preceding five years. Of the total deaths from Fevers, 1,492 were referred to Remittent Fever, being 236 less than in the last quarter but 50 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; 255 deaths were ascribed to simple continued Fever, being 67 less than in the past quarter, but 18 more than in the corresponding period of the last year; 100 were ascribed to Ague, being 7 less than in the last quarter and 4 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; and 9 were referred to Enteric Fever; in all 1,856 deaths were ascribed to Fevers.

The mortality from Small-pox is 181 less than in the last quarter and 1 more than in the corresponding months of the past year. From Measles 55 deaths were registered, being 236 less than in the last quarter and 8 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. The mortality from Cholera is 47 more than in the last quarter, but 44 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. There were 110 cases of which 86 proved fatal. The deaths from diseases of the Respiratory System were 39 more than in the last quarter, but 9 less than in the corresponding months or the past year. 1,076 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the Respiratory System. Of these, 690 were ascribed to Bronchitis, being 19 less than in the last quarter and 24 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; 229 to Pneumonia, being 48 more than in the preceding quarter and 1 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To diseases of the Digestive System 747 deaths were ascribed, being 169 more than in the last quarter and 224 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. Of the deaths from diseases of the Digestive System, 382 were ascribed to Diarrhœa, being 100 more than in the last quarter and 103 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. 219 were referred to Dysentery, being 81 more than in the last quarter and 118 more than in the corresponding period of the past year; and to all other diseases of the Digestive System 146 deaths were referred. From diseases of the Nervous System 632 deaths were registered, being 54 more than in the last quarter, but 83 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. No death from Hydrophobia was registered. There were 34 deaths from Puerperal Fever. The mortality from Phthisis is 169 more than in the last quarter and 174 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. To diseases of the Circulatory System 37 deaths were referred, being 7 more than in the last quarter. From diseases of the Generative System 82 deaths were registered, being 15 more than in the past quarter and 17 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. 9 deaths were registered under the head of Leprosy, being 1 less than in the last quarter and 20 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. To the general affection Dropsy 31 deaths were ascribed, being 4 more than in the last quarter and 6 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. Nineteen deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the Urinary System, being 2 more than in the last quarter, but 1 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. From diseases of the organs of Locomotion and Cellular Tissue 16 deaths were registered, being 11 less than in the last quarter and 8 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To diseases of the Cutaneous System 11 deaths were due, being 4 more than in the last quarter and 1 more than in the corresponding period of the past year. The number of premature births is 4 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. The deaths from old age and debility were 101 more than in the last quarter and 102 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 97, being 1 less than in the last quarter, but 14 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 13 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being 9 less than in the last quarter and 1 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. Of the deaths from poisoning, 9 were suicidal, 2 accidental, and in two instances the circumstances under which the persons were poisoned were not known. The deaths from drowning were 10 more than in the last quarter and 2 more than in the corresponding period of the past year,—17 were suicidal, 6 accidental, and in 7 instances the circumstances under which death took place were not known. The infant mortality is 556 less than in the last quarter and 107 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. 2,800 children under 4 years of age died. At the burying and burning grounds of the city 4,499 bodies were buried, 2,257 burnt and 339 conveyed to the Towers of Silence. 3,906 living (2,068 male, 1,838 female) and 425 still-born births were registered, being 358 more than in the last quarter, but 234 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The proportion of males to females by the last census was 170·60 to 100, but assuming that there were 100 males to 100 females, the birth-rate would be equal to 32·43.

After considering some further business the meeting adjourned.

CALCUTTA AND THE SILVER DIFFICULTY.

WRITING on Saturday last a Calcutta Commercial correspondent says, early in the week an idea prevailed, that was said to emanate from a good source, to the effect that matters were to be solved, as far as India is concerned, by the closing of the mints to public coinage, the Secretary of State at the same time throwing open the daily sales of Council bills to a practically unlimited extent at rates fixed from day to day, that would be independent of the price at which silver may be ruling. By this means a gradually higher exchange was to be reached till a figure was attained beyond which the Government would not put the price of Councils, the excess proceeds of the sales of Councils over and above the ordinary sterling expenditure of the Government to be applied in the purchase of bars for export to Calcutta and Bombay on State account for minting, thus keeping up the needed flow of coin into this country. Such is the crude scheme with all its imperfections, but there has been no more talk about it. This would appear to be the idea also expounded by Sir George Chesney, as given in the public telegram, regarding the meeting held at the Institute of Bankers, at which he deprecated India joining in the scramble for gold, and advocated the Government selling their bills at fixed prices, closing the Indian mints to free coinage of silver if necessary. In view of the possibility of the closing of the mints, as threatened, it is worth noting that in the official statistics of trade, giving the net imports of silver into India and the value of the quantity coined, it is seen that a fair amount of the metal received into this country is applied to purposes other than coinage. Silver will, therefore, it is presumed continue to be privately imported, though solely as a commodity and on a more restricted scale. In the years 1886-87, 1888-89, 1889-90 and 1890-91, taken together, silver to the value of close on 8 crores was imported, and not coined. Against this, in the year 1887-88, there was minted in excess of imports 156 lakhs. These figures are, of course, insignificant beside the 50½ crores which embraces the total imports of the five years referred to, yet they amount to something.

It may be remembered that in the Council allotment of Wednesday, 23rd ultimo, the exchange banks were shut out of the 40 lakhs owing to the action of outside speculators. The following extract from a London paper explains how it came about:—"By way of keeping the Conference in Brussels in countenance somebody tried a little demonstration in the silver market. The operation was simple. Forty lakhs of rupees in drafts on India were offered for sale by the India Council, and the extraordinary amount of 318 lakhs were tendered for at prices ranging from 1-2 27-32 to 1-2 31-32. There was one tender for 190 lakhs at the highest price, and the speculators who offered so much got the 40 lakhs, leaving the Indian banks and merchants to go without. These latter had, therefore, to go into the silver market and buy the metal to meet their engagements, and the price of bars was driven up five-sixteenths of a penny per ounce. The trick was thus neatly and successfuly performed, and the India Council must half regret that its routine of business did not allow it to allot the operators the whole of the bills they asked for. It should arrange to do so next time, if a 'next time' ever arrives, an eventuality there is room to doubt. If the American silver men have been trying their hand at a silver boom on this market, as is not improbable, they will soon find that the game does not pay. There is too much silver to sell and bullion dealers make no account of M. Beernaerts, or anybody else's, philanthropy. For the afternoon there was a talk and a little excitement in the silver market over this stroke, but it was soon forgotten."

A STARTLING controversy as to the author's control over serial rights that have been sold will shortly occupy the attention of the courts. It arises out of Mr. Horatio Bottomley's Reminiscences. The serial right of this book was purchased by the editor of the *News of the World*, and he published a first instalment in his paper this week. In the exercise of his discretion the editor deleted certain passages which he deemed to be dangerously susceptible of a libellous interpretation, or to be, as comment on pending cases, contempt of court. Mr. Bottomley objected to the expurgation, and directly he saw the expurgated instalment in the *News of the World* he instructed his solicitors, who have since served on the editor, Mr. Emslie Carr, notice of a motion asking the court to restrain further publication of expurgated Reminiscences. The point is quite novel. It is said that there is no dispute as to the matter of fact between Mr. Carr and Mr. Bottomley, but simply the question of law as to whether the author's authority remains as to the serial right when the latter has been sold.

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

PARSEE LIFE IN INDIA.—II.

[BY A PARSEE.]

THE Parsees might also cut down marriage expenses and bring them to as low a level as you may desire. That the sons and daughters of humble families should in these go-ahead times imitate and follow the children of the rich, is a painful circumstance. Some young men in our community make marriage for money of the intended wife rather than for love and future happiness. They have resolved to sell themselves as dear as possible in the matrimonial market. Money is their bride. Hundreds of girls are longing to make young men of moderate income in good behaviour their partners in life. But our young men know their game very well. They say that they should lead a wife of single blessedness rather than take a wife without means of her own and without a substantial dowry from her. We hear that in a civilised society girls do not marry without the certainty of a good establishment. But in the Parsee society youths do not marry without the certainty of a wife's fortune. A deep student of human nature has said that man's mission here is to make money and that woman to spend it. He cannot possibly think of love in a small, quiet home. Love in a cottage is not at all to his liking, and so, by degrees, he develops into a confirmed bachelor, and then when he begins to think himself past thirty-five or forty, he thinks he has made a mistake, and that he would like to have some object on him on whom he cares for him, and he, perhaps, realises at the eleventh hour the truth of what a writer has said that there are only two in the world who really are for a man—his own good mother and the mother of his children. Men must have somebody to speak to as G. P. R. James says, and speak to the purpose—

"Ah Madge, he was a merry maid,
A merry maid with a round black eye:
And everything Jobson to her said
The saucy jade she asked him why?
I will dock thee out in kirtles fine,
If you will be mine, he said one day,
I will give you gold if you will be mine;
But 'Why' I was all the maid would say.
I love you well, indeed I do,
The youth he answered with a sigh;
To you I ever will be true;
The saucy girl still asked him 'Why'?
But one day, near the Church, he said,
The ring is here, the priest is nigh;
Come, let us in, Madge, and be wed:
But then no more she asked him 'Why'?"

It has been pathetically described somewhere, oh, et him despise who will the heart of woman. It is the purest of that clay which was fashioned by the hand of the Deity. Nothing is more sublime than to see the nature of angels ministering on bended knees to human power, to see woman converting all her sufferings into a source of happiness and taking to herself alone the bitter cup which is presented to man! Poor woman, let him who will despise your noble heart, if there be a paradise, your place shall be far more joyous than ours, and there be justice in another world, it shall be more indulgent for your frailties than for our backslidings. It is a great pity that our young men look upon sacred matrimony as a hard and fast bargain. They know not till it is too late that a good female life partner has a refining, softening, chastening, and mitigating influence over the wild eccentricities of young age. Some people say they are idle things, these women; and yet there is good as well as bad in them, as G. P. R. James says in his work on "Forest days."

"To whom does woman's love belong?
And who shall hold that fickle thing?
No iron chain was ever so strong
As long to bind its fluttering wing.
Caught by the ear, caught by the eye,
The handsome face, the flattering tongue,
The pleasant smile, the well told lie,
May win it, but not hold it long.
The king has no command over love,
The peasant's sweet heart jilts the swain;
And those who stay, and those who rove,
Seek bonds for woman's heart in vain.
Rank, wealth, prosperity, and power,
Have all been tried without avail;
Yet never in dark misfortune's hour,
Has woman's love been known to fail."

But the young men of our present day are made of a different stuff from those of the past, and that is why there are so many marriageable girls who lead a life of single blessedness. They say in the words of the poet:—

A bachelor leads an easy life
Few married people live better.
Tis a very good thing to get a good wife
But the mischief is where to get her.

These young men are carried away with the current of public opinion that there is actually a dearth of marriageable Parsee youths, and that the girls at hand are as common as strawberries in the season. This is not a fact. The parents of the girls are to blame for leading people into this impression. It is the parents' own indiscretion and impatience that render the position of their daughters so low. Consequently, when there is one or more offers to a boy on behalf of a girl or girls, the boy soars high and demands a very high price for the acceptance of the contract. Together with his price he mentions some instances in favour to support his demand. But he is hardly informed that these very instances, he cited, were those in which parents, being rich, make a willing sacrifice of part of their fortune to get rid of a defective daughter. It is undoubtedly a fact that owing to the oddity, perverseness, and rascality of boys and their parents to hold very tight before they yield to the proposals from the other side or the obstinacy of the boy on the very day of the marriage, not to take the girl as his wife unless so many thousands are paid down there and then in ready cash, a panic often appears amongst the parents who unfortunately have several girls to give away. Before a marriage is finally agreed upon, there are often very lively meetings of the head-members—male or female—of both the families; and arguments ensue as to the clothes, ornaments, and cash that the parents of the girl are to give away to the boy. In the first place, they should not think of marrying their daughter till she attains the age of sixteen or seventeen at the least. Up to that age, at least, the girl should be educated as a good future wife ought to be. Her principal training should be how to manage a house with as little expense as possible, and at the same time to make it decent and comfortable. That "a man cannot thrive except his wife let him" is a piece of immortal wisdom, dating as far back as Adam himself. Parents should try their best to purge their daughters of any pride, vanity, conceit, or false notions of gentility as regards their birth, their position, their family status, and their own accomplishment and beauty, if any they possess. And, in all cases, she must consider modesty the prettiest ornament she can wear. Parents should rather be very impatient to make their daughters thoroughly accomplished without the least touch of affectation than run about madly to sell their daughters, as if they are worthless commodities in the marriage bazaar. Parsee parents have up to this enough of experience of the disadvantages of early marriages. When such marriages are indiscriminately contracted at an early age, the house swarms with a regular brood of children. Parents appear prematurely old, children sickly and deformed. To say almost in the words of our 'Punch' if our lord "Roostum" and our lady "Munjeh," were as carefully mated as the cattle which carry of prizes at agricultural shows, we should not see so many puny and sickly specimens of humanity as we now encounter in our highways and by-ways. A boy, who is himself honest, conscientious, and industious, does not care for his wife's fortune if she brings with her health, good sense, and general accomplishment. It has been aptly said by some one, give me a little house, a little wife, a little child, and a little money, and I will seek no more and wander no more; my ambitions are more limited now than they were in the gayer days of my youth. Marriage, it is true, is sometimes a state in which, unfortunately, neither of the party is much the better for coming together. Nothing, however, is more true than what has been lately observed somewhere that a virtuous and loving wife is the salvation of her husband. For, surely, if anything can have power to wean a man from evil, it is the voice of a woman, who, next to God, has his happiness and welfare most at heart. It is she alone who will make him love home (if he is not a brute) and think him that there is something wanting in the moral nature of the man who cannot feel a pure attachment for one woman—

"Woman, lovely woman! nature made thee
To temper men, we had been brutes without you."

It is matter of congratulation that some Parsee girls have shown a partiality for the medical profession; their hands and hearts are both excellently adapted for a sick room; science, combined with a sympathetic heart, is a speedy means of cure of the patient. Besides looking at some of the pernicious social customs of the Hindoo female (for whose noble cause our friend Malbari is fighting hard battles since years) doctors are specially necessary. In a city like Bombay, there is general complaint of want of profitable occupation, but if we look to the towns and villages of Guzerat and other parts of India, we find most of the Parsee inhabitants there well employed, contented, and happy. The Parsees, living in the country, have to undergo more of hard, physical work from their early age, and they are as it were trained and inured to it. They spend whole days in the sun and heat and contract works, buying and selling mhowra and grain, following the lucrative business of Dalals (brokers) and Modees (grainsellers), carting agents and cotton dealers, Ginwallas, commission agents, bankers, shroffs, Europe shop-keepers and Darwallas, Goottawallas and Toddywallas, Baparias, Lukrawallas, and Vakharias, Narielwallas, and Gorwallas, and in ploughing their fields or working in distilleries and shops, and in other toilsome pursuits; and they make money by sheer hard work. In Bombay everybody who have less brains and more arrogance, less modesty and more audacity, aspires after literary and intellectual pursuits, and looks down upon any kind of bodily labour and honest hard work as beneath his station and dignity. It is not all and every man that nature has gifted with a great mind and fine intellect, but in most men, all over the world especially among the humble and middle classes, we see a fine well-built muscular body fit, for any amount of tough work. Such a one makes more money, spends less and saves something for a rainy day, and lives on the whole much more contentedly with his family in a modest way. It is much to be lamented that the spirit of young Parsees is getting day by day fitted for the drawing-room, not for the workshop. Bombay is like the London of India, there is life, light, activity, and energy everywhere. You must keep moving, you must go on in the great race of life. You must do something, or you will soon go to the wall. We must remember, as was remarked by some writer, that the age we now live in—the age to which we are growing up—is an age of great intellectual activity, energy and improvement, improvement is an age in which neither men nor institutions can hope to maintain their position unless they are able to defend it with the moral and intellectual weapons, forged by modern culture for the struggle of modern life. In such an age the ignorant and idle must go to the wall.

Now-a-days there is keen competition among the Parsees to gain a living by some respectable trade or calling. Sometimes, they do not mind cutting each others' throats, even metaphorically speaking, to earn their means of livelihood. If a Parsee barrister or pleader, merchant or doctor, goes to a place in or out of India where he can make money and has a wide field of fat harvests, there are sure to be a dozen or two there on the spot the very next year to run down and get over the head of the poor fellow whose good luck had come to his rescue. They run after one another like a flock of sheep and goats wherever they go and whatever they do. If an sure that if only Parsees—men and women—have a heart to venture to cross the ocean to settle in America, Australia or elsewhere, there would be two or three hundred forthcoming the very next quarter or year to go and live with them. Only they want some one to lead and guide them. It must always be remembered that in this world the race will be to the swift and the battle to the strong; not to the idle and discontented; not to those who are murmuring at their lot and who are always calling upon heaven to show them, it seems to me, a short cut to prosperity and a royal road to fortune. There ought to be something to shake and move the whole mass, so as to pour into it a vigour, vitality and energy to rise again as a great and powerful nation. To this end there is nothing so effectual as the education of their women on sound principles, and their leaving Bombay in small bodies or colonies for foreign countries where there is the perfection of all European civilisation and science. Talking about learning in a woman reminds me of what was said by an eminent lawyer that literature in ladies should be what onions ought to be in cookery, you should perceive the flavour, but not detect the thing itself. Somebody says, teach them poetry, teach them music (music which was at one time severely censured among blue-blooded Parsees has now become a national want—thanks to the exertions of my friend Mr. Kabraji and his family), teach them prose, teach them mathematics if you will, but very little. Too much of science and mathematics is indigestible to a feminine constitution. Others say the sovereignty of woman extends to milder spheres. She contains an influence which she cannot have in the university. The dominion of woman is in the home of softening the manners and morals of man. If stern education like that of man be given, her nature will be warped which will be a great misfortune.

In conclusion, we have to ask our Parsee reformers, and pioneers of education, whether it would suit the present condition of Parsee social life best to make their girls model mothers, ideal women, men's ministering angels, than to send them to colleges and academics to make them school-mistresses, clerks, novel-writers, doctors, lawyers, and competing with men, actually going out of their beautiful sphere which kind nature has allotted to them.

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA

INDIA AS IT IS.

MR. EDWARD KIMBER wrote a letter to the *Star* urging trade unions and other working-class organisations to petition the Government to guarantee £10,000,000 sterling for the construction of railways in India and Africa originated a correspondence between that gentleman and the Tenants' Defence and Fair Rent League, the letter claiming that the carrying out of the suggestion would increase the misery of native populations by depleting countries of their natural produce, instancing India as an example, which was stated to be on the verge of bankruptcy, and that too without any lasting benefit to the working men of England. Mr. Kimber having replied that the league's deductions were altogether fallacious, and that instead of being injured the natives of India were enormously benefited by our enterprise in that country, the matter was referred to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., who replied as under:—

"Suppose that Frenchmen had the administration of this country in their hands; that they drew roundly, say, ten million pounds in annual salaries (the salaries of Europeans in connection with India exceeding 1,000 rupees per annum amount to nearly 100,000,000 rupees annually), and after living upon this in this country, to the exclusion and deprivation of the children of the soil took away all savings to France. Suppose that, besides this, the Frenchmen took away some four million pounds more annually to France in pensions. Suppose the capitalists mostly to be Frenchmen and other foreigners, carrying away most of the industrial and commercial profits to their own country, the people without capital being helpless. Suppose that the official Frenchmen helped the non-official Frenchmen in every walk of life to the exclusion of Englishmen, and thus helping Frenchmen and France to a few millions more out of the mouths of Englishmen every year. Next, suppose that, in addition to all this deprivation of their bread, the Englishmen were stunted in their moral, mental, and industrial growth by being prevented from the exercise and development of their faculties and of the training of the higher responsibilities of administration, legislation, professions, and industries, thus continuously deteriorating their capacity. Suppose, in short, the mass of Englishmen being reduced simply to the position of mental and industrial drudgery to Frenchmen and to French and other foreign capitalists, and even then leaving a large mass to live on scanty subsistence, and exposed helplessly to the havocs of frequent famines—what, under such circumstances will be the condition of England in time, even starting with England's present vast wealth? If Mr. Kimber will ponder over this picture, which is the condition of British India, even in its present extreme poverty. I hope he will see great grounds to modify his views, and to feel some sympathy with the fate of British Indian subjects."

Mr. Kimber replied:—Much as I respect Mr. Naoroji and greatly as I always have sympathised with the Indians, I cannot accept his views about their poverty. India for many years past has been absorbing and hoarding £10,000 000 sterling per annum in gold. Its public debt is only 7s. per head, whereas that of the United Kingdom is £20 per head. Its railways pay 6½ per cent. per annum, most of which is spent in India in other public works, whereas English railways only pay 4½. During the last 13 years its trade has increased 34 per cent. and its population 11. The cost of its army and civil service (including pension) is only 3s. per head per annum, whereas that of Great Britain is 20s. The native states are now asking for railways to be made for themselves and lending us their soldiers. Over 300,000 are learning the English language every year, and the natives now occupy most of the civil service offices. The railways employ over a million working men. Instead of depleting the country of food, they prevent famine by carrying food to districts of scarcity from those of plenty. Mr. Naoroji's French analogy won't hold for a moment. His facts are wrong. Had it not been for British credit and enterprise, India would long ago have ceased to exist.

IN Australia, where population is sparse and distances are great, some remarkable feats of endurance in horse-riding are credited to the mounted police, feats more remarkable in some instances, taking into account all the circumstances, than those accomplished by the winners in the military ride between Vienna and Berlin. Trooper Power, in February, 1880, undertook an arduous journey across most inhospitable country in pursuit of a horse stealer named John Smith. This zealous officer travelled 766 miles in twenty-six days without changing horses. For one stage of eighty miles he was wholly without water, and the country was in such a bad state for 130 miles that his two horses had nothing to eat. His powers of endurance may be judged from the statement that he did thirty miles a day on wornout horses, along long dry stages, and with bad water or no water at all to drink. Trooper Willshire, on another occasion rode eighty-five miles in twenty hours on one horse. This was on May 28th, 1887, two days after the natives had "stuck up" Erlduna Station. The same man travelled 200 miles in four days when he heard that a comrade named Shirley had died of thirst. He did not have macadamised roads and plenty of fresh water like the German officers, but he had a broiling sun to endure, sand hills to climb, "mulga" scrub to penetrate, and was sometimes compelled to take dead animals out of native wells before he could use the water.

THE Duke of Sutherland intends to contest the will under which his father conferred such enormous benefits on his second duchess. She has secured an annuity of £10,000, a legacy of £100,000, the absolute bequest of one estate and the leasehold of another for twenty-one years, besides large bequest of furniture, plate and jewellery; the life interest in a valuable colliery property; also the life interest in other real and personal estate, with the right of disposal in fee. The present Duke is bequeathed only some furniture.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

THE directors of the British South Africa Company, in their report on the company's affairs for the year ending March 31, 1892, and balance-sheet showing the position of the company at that date, issued on Nov. 25, state the increasing interest taken by the public in the enterprise is evidenced by the fact that there are now nearly 8,000 shareholders in the company.

The great hall of Cannon-Street Hotel was thronged on Nov. 29, the second annual meeting of the company. The Duke of Abercorn presided. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the chairman expressed his gratification at the presence of Mr. Rhodes, their managing director in South Africa, owing to whose foresight and energy they had initiated the great scheme in which they were partners. It was owing to the strong personality and untiring energy of Mr. Rhodes that the directors were enabled to present a report of work which he did not hesitate to say was without precedent in Imperial or colonial enterprise. Their constituency had nearly doubled; their capital was paid up; they had a railway which would be carried north to the Zambesi, and another being built from the East Coast; and the telegraph had been taken as far as Fort Salisbury. They looked forward, however, to the day when their wires would stretch across the entire field of the company's operations. Their policy was to occupy territories peaceably under treaties with the native chiefs, and not by force. Their finances were now on a sound basis, and the directors looked forward hopefully to a prosperous and dividend-paying era. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Fife seconded the motion, re-echoed the chairman's remarks as to the political foresight and commercial activity of Mr. Rhodes, and said he was convinced that the territory of Mashonaland would prove a valuable addition to our great empire.

Mr. Rhodes said, in the course of his references to Mashonaland, that the promised land was beautiful, but was an open space. It was easier to conquer an old country than to occupy a new one. A race out from here and a race back would in no part of the world give them a quarter of a million of money. In their time of difficulty and despondency the English Press thought the company was really too bad for criticism. At that time they had some 1,500 citizens in their country, food costing £70 a ton carriage. Dr. Jamieson, who was suffering from bad malarial fever, agreed to administrate Mashonaland, and at once disposed of a difficulty, thanks to his tact and good management, with dissatisfied Transvaal agitators. Many of these trekkers had now settled under them. For the protection of the 1,500 citizens £25,000 was being spent on police. Things looked bad. The police had to be fed, and they were 1,700 miles from the court. Dr. Jamieson said he would try to rub on with £3,000 a month, and he soon reduced the number of police from 700 to forty, and their cost from £2,500 to £300. At the present moment the revenue and expenditure of the country balanced one another. The country was not undefended. Volunteers had been called in, and at a cost of £4 a head. There was as good a force as they ever had in the days of the police. They had 500 volunteers, 300 of whom they could mount. That was amply sufficient to defend the country from any attack. But he did not know what attack there was to fear. Mr. Rhodes attached great importance to the sale of stands for £10,000—the money of the people "in the wilderness" who had faith in the future. The company's telegrams had been sent free of cost and the Home Government's practically free, and yet they had done enough business to pay 4 per cent. on their expenditure. They had great difficulty respecting the Beira Railway from the East Coast to the British sphere, but now it would shortly be completed. He was given sufficient capital to build the railway. Lord Rothschild gave him £25,000, though believing that the money would be never seen again. That showed that our capitalists were a little above the consideration of filthy lucre. When the railway was finished the cost of transport would be £10 only a ton. Some of his colleagues would have stopped at the Zambesi, but he thought it would be a mistake to take two bites at the cherry. Mr. Johnston was appointed Imperial Commissioner for Nyassaland, and the company defrayed the cost,—£10,000—thus assisting her Majesty's Government instead of *vice versa*. Mashouland, he would like to assert, was as healthy a country as could be found, and was suitable for white occupation. Northern Zambesi promised almost as well as Mashonaland. Another sphere of their influence was the Bechuana Protectorate. They would gradually relieve the Government of the expense of the protectorate and take the land and mineral rights. They had got what was unusual from a Liberal Government—although, for that matter, he was a Liberal himself—a promise of pecuniary co-operation in the Mafeking Railway. The Chartered Company had greater difficulty in dealing with the concession hunters than the Boers, or the Portuguese, or the followers of Lobengula. With regard to the financial outlook for shareholders, Mr. Rhodes said that the revenue from land, customs, &c., would only balance the cost of government. Therefore, they must look to the minerals for profit. When he was at the diamond fields he was only allowed to mark out one claim. He thought that it would have been better for himself and the Government if he had been permitted to mark out two and a-half for himself and at the same time two and a-half for the Government. Similarly he felt at Witwatersrandt Goldfields. Now they proposed to adopt this plan in Mashonaland. Each prospector would mark out ten claims for himself and ten for the Government. Prospectors would have to give 50 per cent. to the Chartered Company, but no monthly licence would be required till the capital came in. Three companies had been floated, and the Chartered Company had received £115,000 scrip. These shareholders had subscribed at par, and they were not by any means outsiders. Had President Kruger adopted this plan he would have had twenty or thirty millions in his safe, and, similarly, the Cape Government would have had no fears as to balancing revenue and expenditure. Mr. Rhodes then dwelt on the mining operations, and said counting 400 miles long by 200 miles wide was mineralised throughout. Without asking the shareholders to be too sanguine, he thought they might fairly look for a good return for the capital invested. By permission, as he said, Mr. Rhodes turned to another matter. He said he had always had an idea of an overland telegraph to Egypt. He had made a proposition to her Majesty's Government that he would take the line through to Uganda. It would cost him £140,000 or £150,000. It was no wild scheme. The telegraph up to the Zambesi was already paying 4 per cent. He did not propose to fight the Mahdi; he should deal with the Mahdi. He had met no one in his life with whom he could not deal. It would take five or ten years. They would be able to send messages at 1s. to Egypt and 1s. 6d. thence, as against 9s. 6d. per word charged by the cable companies. There were 14,000 shareholders in the companies which he represented, and if each were to send him £5 or £10 he would carry it through. He should even advise holders of Egyptian United to subscribe as an insurance fund. There was little fear that with such a telegraph any Government would go out of Egypt. Then its influence on the slave trade would be immense. There was no use in putting their money in the country and then scuttling. Mr. Labouchere was the leader of the scuttlers, and for a year hardly a number of *Truth* had appeared without referring to his (Mr. Rhodes's) abilities and projects. He spoke from a business point of view—not as a spread-eagle of Jingo. The great question of the day was undoubtedly the question of tariffs, and the masses should learn this. Mr. Rhodes spoke of the foolishness of glorifying the Americans at the Chicago Exhibition, when they were putting a prohibitive tariff on our exports. One thing he was emphatic about, and that was that the colony must have self-government. He did not object to being called an adventurer or a speculator. He had been discussing with General Gordon the incident of the room full of gold offered to him by the Emperor of China. "Would you have taken it?" asked Gordon. "Certainly," he replied, "for if one had ideas one could not carry them out without money at one's back." Finally, Mr. Rhodes impressed upon the meeting the necessity of never losing an opportunity to insist that the Government should not give up one inch of land that formed a free and open market for the manufactures of our people. Hearty cheers were given as Mr. Rhodes resumed his seat, and the report was unanimously adopted.

It is pointed out that in spite of Mr. Rhodes's favourable reception the Chartered Company's shares went down after the meeting.

TH

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. GLADSTONE, writes the "Chronicle" we are glad to announce, has seen his way to comply with the suggestion made by a correspondent in these columns a short time ago; or at least, if not to do all that was asked of him, still to act in the spirit of the suggestion. Our correspondent, it will be remembered, asked whether Mr. Gladstone would not confer upon Mr. William Watson the pension of £200 a year which had been bestowed upon the late Laureate, in order to leave him free to develop the great poetic gifts of which he has already given promise, without the wearing necessity of earning his living by daily journalism. Mr. Gladstone has not yet felt at liberty to confer the pension in question, but with the generosity he invariably shows in his appreciation of the work of young writes, he has presented Mr. Watson with the sum of £200 from the Royal Bounty Fund.

That is, we take it, he has given him the equivalent of the pension for one year. Mr. Watson's position, he seems to imply, may be left—with this removal of all pecuniary difficulties in the meantime—to be decided a year hence. Although admirable in quality, Mr Watson's work has so far necessarily been small in quantity, and there is no want of appreciation of it, but rather the reverse, in awaiting the development of his powers before assigning to him permanent rank among those whom the nation delights not only to honour but also to support. Both giver and receiver are honoured by the gift; and as for Mr. Watson, his future is now in his own hands, and he may write with the pleasing certainty that every kind of appreciation awaits him if he only proves worthy of himself. The gift was conveyed in the following graceful letter:—

10, Dowaing-street, Whitehall,
Nov. 17, 1892.

Sir,—You are probably aware that your name has recently been recommended to Mr. Gladstone for the grant of a pension on her Majesty's Civil List. Mr. Gladstone, while fully appreciating both your work and your abilities, is unable at the present moment to comply with this request, but he will be prepared, if the proposal is one which will be agreeable to you, to recommend you for an immediate grant of £200 from the Royal Bounty Fund. He will reserve the question of a pension for further consideration, without of course pledging himself in any way.—Yours very faithfully,
GEORGE H. MURRAY.
William Watson, Esq.

The political gossip has been greatly exercised by a dramatic story, which comes to us on good authority, that Mr. Labouchere has severed his old and responsible connection with the "Daily News," and that he is no longer a proprietor of that journal. Mr. Labouchere's shares, which amounted to something like one-third of the property, have (the story goes) been distributed among the remaining proprietors, so that the ownership of the "Daily News" will practically be vested in Mr. Arnold Morley and Mr. Oppenheim. Meanwhile, Mr Labouchere is said to be forming his—what shall we say?—sixth party with great dispatch and determination.

Miss Olive Schreiner's visit to England this time will be very different from her first visit some years ago. Then, as now, she had a book with her: her first book, "The Story of an African Farm." She came wholly unknown, she set herself to find a publisher, she had very considerable difficulty in getting one. If her manuscript had not come in the way of George Meredith there is no knowing what might have become of it. Now Miss Schreiner comes with fame behind, not indefinitely in front, of her. Publishers will scramble to get her story; it will be a question of who gets it. Let us hope that it will be worthy of that wonderful story of an African farm. It ought to be, for she has worked long and carefully on it.

"Man in Art," Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton's new work, has just been issued by Messrs. Macmillan. "Studies in Religious and Historical Art" is Mr. Hamerton's description of the work. It deals purely with "man in art" just as the "Graphic Arts" dealt with the technical in art, and "Etching and Etchers" with etching and etchers. Examples in the various schools, from the more prominent masters, are given, there being altogether six-and-forty plates. Egyptian, Greek, Græco-Roman French, Italian, English, Dutch—these schools all figure in Mr. Hamerton's pages. Besides the ordinary issue there is to be a special ten-guinea edition—a luxury in pictures and paper and binding:

New editions of Shakespeare are always with us. No sooner is one completed than another begins. The massive and learned "Cambridge" edition has at length reached its final volume; and now comes from America, its very antithesis, the "Ariel" Shakespeare—light, delicate, and unburdened with critical apparatus. This edition will contain the 500 outline designs by Frank Howard, which first appeared in 1833. Each play is in a separate volume, and—marvel of marvels in a pocket edition—the edges will be untrimmed. The price is to be half-a-crown a volume. It is understood that the text will include the very latest emendations.

Mrs. Helen C. Black's volume of "Notable Women Authors"—pen-skethes originally contributed to the Lady's Pictorial—is ready. Mrs. Black's list of distinguished women writers is long, still she does not include everybody. She begins with Mrs. Riddell and ends with Jean Ingelow, and between them there come in such authoresses as Rhoda Broughton, Johd Strange Winter, Edna Lyall and Helen Mathers. Of each authoress some new facts are gi ven. and given always brightly.

The successful and pretty Pseudonym Library—which Mr. Fisher Unwin sends us in completed form—has attracted a good deal of notice from distinguished readers. In a letter from a member of Mr. Gladstone's household the following passage occurs:—"A Splendid Cousin." I think remarkable. Mr. Glad stone was greatly struck by the "General's Daughter. He thought it quite worthy of the author of the "Russian Priest.

The Hon. Roden Noel will record some interesting personal reminiscences of Tennyson in the January number of "Atalanta."

The "Illustrated London News" gives some interesting particulars of the will of the late Mr. Thomas Nelson, the famous Edinburgh publisher. His fortune is a large one, and the bequests to charities are numerous. The following in the most significant:—"The testator directs his trustees to set aside £50,000, free of legacy duty, and to apply the same in the erection, furnishing, maintenance; and management of shelter-halls in poor districts in Edinburgh, such as the Canongate, the Pleasance, the High-street and the Cowgate or Grass market; the buildings to be without any attempt at architectural display, and to be one story comfortable buildings, on the model of the large folding-room at Parkside Works belonging to him, and to be used as places to which persons of the working class and others can go to sit, read, write, converse, and otherwise occupy themselves."

A correspondent sends us the following Carlye reminiscence:—I have in my possession a copy of Thomas Carlyle's "French Revolution," Tauchnitz (Leipzig edition, 1851, three volumes bound in one. This book appears to have been, some time prior to 1861, detained by her Majesty's Customs at the London Docks, and on the inside of the front cover is a copy of a letter written by the author asking as a personal favour that the volume be released and given up to the then owner. The copy of the letter is in the handwriting of Carlyle signed by him, and dated 5, Great Cheyne-road, Chelsea, Aug. 3, 1861. The flyleaf also contains a list of the author's other works, evidently written by him for the owner's information.

The lecture on "The Political Value of History," which Mr. W. E. H. Lecky delivered some time ago at Birmingham, will be published immediately by Mr. Edward Arnold. Mr. Lecky has made some additions; but the booklet is very small—not more than a score of pages.—Mr. Fisher Unwin is bringing out what may be called an anthropological study by Mr. T. de Courcez Atkins, entitled "Kelt and Gael."—Among the pictures in the wonderful Vierge collection about to be exhibited in London are some of the sketches which that great artist made to illustrate "Gil Blas."—The next volume of the Great French Writers Series will be on Bernardin de St. Pierre. M. Arveno Barives is the author, and the translation is by Mr. J. E. Gordon. Mr. Augustin Birrell has written an introducion to the volume, and other well-known English writers are to write prefaces for its successors.

The following argument indicates that the spirit of modern society has not yet struck a shaft of light into the professor's mind:—What is liberty? What used we to mean when we called a man free? The workman became free of his craft when he had learnt under a master all that the master could teach him. Then, and not before, he was set to work on his own account. The artist acquires a free hand when he knows what ought to be done, and eye and hand work together to do it. The musician is not free while his fingers blunder over the notes. To set free an apprentice to go on his own way while he is half taught, or not taught at all, is to leave him to his own incapacity. Every art which we learn has to be acqufred under instruction and restraint. We do not hear of the right of a carpenter or a mason to go wrong if he pleases. Why, in the Art of arts, the art of life, should any other principle hold? What is the use of emancipating a man from control till he has proved that he can control himself? Those who are most impatient of control are those who need it most. I have heard it argued that subordination creates servility, and that to set a man free is to make him worthy of freedom. It is like telling a painter to go his own way and call no man master. It is to expect from liberty the magical change of character which theologians used to expect from faith. Would soldiers or seamen be truer to their salt if their officers were their servants and received mandates from them as we say our Members of Parliament do? Would family life be improved if wives and children owed no obedience to husbands and fathers?

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital.....,, 1,09,38,688
HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.
Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.
CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.
ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.
DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્તુલા શેક્યાઅમની કું.
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 200 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period, granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—
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In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.
ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 90 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.
AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING London

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
23, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynecology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distances to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A fee of Rs. 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
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CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.
Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate
PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.
The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant free from any smell.

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SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.
All the above Sold all over India by all Leading Chemists, &c., &c.
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COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.
COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle or the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
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Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.
Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and sent free by Post to India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makers are attached to sell parcels of extra ends.
Write for our sheet of Drawings.
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Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

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ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

SIMS REEVES SAYS:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."
MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."
A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
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FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.
Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.
INDIAN PLANTERS' GAZETTE SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value."
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Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D. and others, too numerous to mention.
Sold Everywhere all over the world.
Wholesale rates given, and orders executed by
CHARLES COX & Co.,
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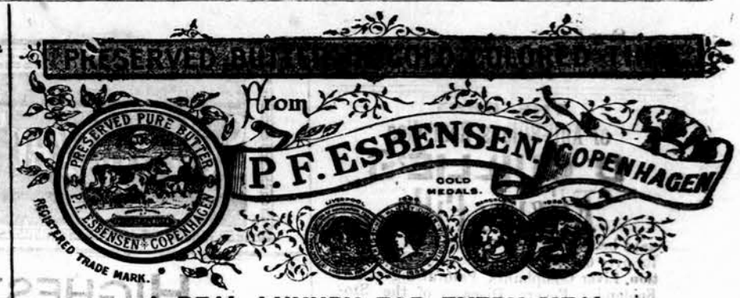
CAUTION.—*Legal rights protected in every country.*



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OGDENS FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
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DIABETES FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
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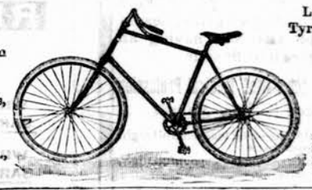
Racers from 26 lbs.
Racers, Roadster Tyres, from 30 lbs.
Racer, with Roadster Tyres, brake and guards, 35 lbs.
Cushion Tyres, 1 in. and 1¼ in., x ½ in. hose, 39 lbs.



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THESE ARE ACTUAL WEIGHTS.
Wheeling says:—"In every respect satisfactory. Runs and steers grandly. It is a long way in front of anything that has previously been turned out by the celebrated 'Meteor' firm."
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ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST
No CHEMICALS USED.
"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, that delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIE'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixi and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

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Depuratory iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Lafitte (Paris)

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Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,

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As the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS. And all good Chemists.

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CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY. Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours.

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ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
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Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility
Poverty of blood, loss of appetite
the best remedy
AROUD'S WINE
of cinchona
& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharge of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

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Wholesale and Indenting Agents: KEMP & Co. Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Santiago, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap

—FOR TOILET & NURSERY.—

Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.

FAIR WHITE HANDS
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION
SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN

Prof. Sir R. ERAMUS WILSON, F.R.S. *(Late President Royal College of Surgeons, England)*

"PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, and one of the most refreshing and agreeable balms for the skin."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

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The CAMP FILTER.
NO RESIDENT IN THE MAFASIL SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.
ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY, STRONG, UNBREAKABLE, AND EFFECTIVE.
Rs.30 each.

Highly recommended by Dy. Surg. Gen. WALKER, I.M.D., Gen. PROBYN CAUTLEY, and Others.

Sole Manufacturers:—THE LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY, 157, STRAND, LONDON.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

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RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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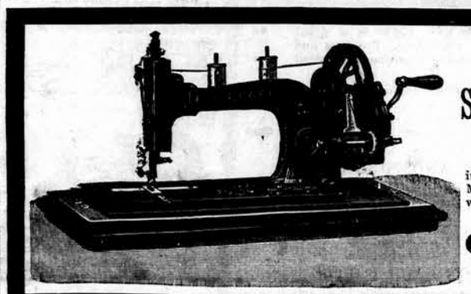

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Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"B O S" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

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The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "B O S."

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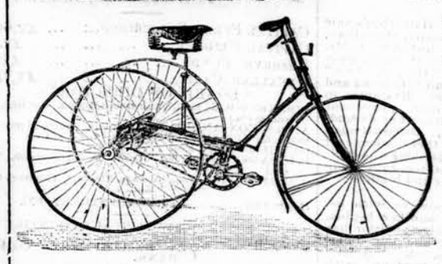

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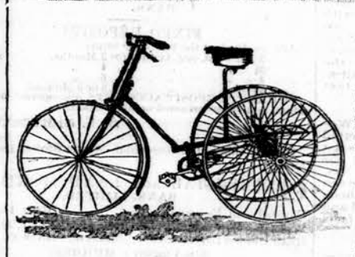

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